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Laborites Question NATO Tie

Want A-Arms Out,
New EEC Talks

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 1 (AP)—Leaders of Britain's opposition Labor party today threw the nation's future with Europe and its allies wide open.

They decided to support a resolution demanding the removal of U.S. nuclear bases from this country and another to renegotiate the terms of Britain's membership of the European Common Market.

Some members of the Labor party's Executive Committee earlier emerged from a five-hour session reporting that another decision has been taken recommending that Britain should take a neutral stance between the world's power blocs and also should withdraw from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Early Report Denied
This was later denied by a spokesman for the Labor party who said that the National Executive Committee had rejected the proposal that a future Labor government should pull Britain out of NATO.

The spokesman confirmed, however, that the national executive committee had agreed to a resolution which said in part:

● Britons warned country faces economic slide unless price spiral is slowed. Page 2.

had voted in favor of a resolution which said in part:

"The presence of American bases prevents us from taking the kind of political stance which would encourage world nuclear disarmament. There is no doubt this country presents a sitting target. This conference is opposed to any British defense policy which is based on the use or the threatened use of nuclear weapons either by this country or by its allies and demands the removal of all nuclear bases in this country."

In practice this would mean a Labor government would be bound to seek the removal of the U.S. Polaris nuclear submarine base at Holy Loch in Scotland and U.S. Air Force bases elsewhere in Britain.

After a series of closes votes, the executive backed a resolution calling for a drastic revision of Common Market policies—from

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19 Die in Turret Explosion Aboard Cruiser Off Vietnam

SAIGON, Oct. 1 (AP)—The 10,000-ton, largest cruiser afloat, steamed out of the Vietnamese war zone Sunday and headed for the Philippines with the bodies of 19 sailors killed in the worst U.S. naval disaster this year.

Ten other men in the crew were wounded by the explosion in an eight-inch gun turret, which rocked the 21,000-ton warship off the northern sector of South Vietnam shortly after midnight. Many of the 1,300 crewmen were shaken from their sleep by the blast.

The Navy, which termed the explosion accidental, announced it has started an investigation to determine the cause.

The Navy, in Saigon, said the exact extent of damage had not been determined. But if just one of the big shells exploded, damage could have been extensive.

Apparently the explosion was confined to the turret, one of three in the main battery, each housing three rapid-fire eight-inch guns.

Repair crews will assess the damage at the naval base in Subic Bay, the Philippines. The bodies of the dead will be sent home to their families.

Dead Not Identified

The seventh fleet in Saigon did not identify the victims, saying this would be done by the Pentagon after their relatives had been notified.

Spokesmen said first reports indicated nine of the wounded were not in critical condition and were treated in the cruiser's own 23-bed hospital. A 10th man, who was in critical condition, was evacuated to Da Nang, then later transferred by plane to an intensive-care ward at Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines.

The explosion occurred while the 700-foot-long cruiser was on a combat mission, firing at North Vietnamese positions in heavily contested Quang Tri Province just below the Demilitarized Zone. Its position at the time was 13 miles north-northeast of Quang Tri City.

In strikes during the 24 hours preceding the accident, the Navy said, the cruiser's big guns, which



Copenhagen crowd of 70,000 in a protest march yesterday against EEC membership.

Referendum Today

Polls See Danes Voting for EEC

By Bernard D. Nossiter

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 1 (WP)—

Youth against the middle-aged establishment. The increasing remoteness of government versus assured material gain. The national flag against enlarged European cooperation. These are the central issues here as Danes go to the polls tomorrow to decide whether they will join the Common Market.

On street corners, student activists have been selling sacks of Danish soil, raising money to "save" Denmark from "foreign domination." But Premier Jens Otto Krag has been stumping the country, warning that a "no" vote will mean a deep cut in living standards for this prosperous welfare state.

The striking feature of the lively debate here is its challenge to conventional politics. The entry issue has cut across traditional party lines, bringing together the unlikely bedfellows in both camps. Moreover, it is raising fresh questions about the style of life that are more and more appearing on political agendas everywhere in the West.

Just as in neighboring Norway, where voters rejected the Common Market last weekend, the referendum here affords a striking test of the traditional promise

of more economic goods in an affluent society.

Today more than 70,000 Danes opposing the Market marched through the streets of Copenhagen and crowded Town Hall Square to overspill in what was probably the biggest popular demonstration in Denmark since World War II. There was a carnival-like atmosphere of optimism and enthusiasm as the vanguard of the procession carried the Danish and the Norwegian flags into the square.

But the prevailing wisdom in both camps holds that Denmark will ignore its neighbor's example and will vote to join the enlarged European Economic Community in the binding referendum. A telephone poll published yesterday in the Copenhagen newspaper Politiken shows a big gain for the "yes" camp, an edge of 17 percentage points compared to only 11 a week ago and a bare one-point margin in August.

The Gallup Poll, which accurately predicted the Norwegian result, has reflected a similar swing. Industrialists and farmers, with the clearest vested interest in membership, saved much of their campaign ammunition for the last 10 days, and their blitz seems to be working.

But even if the prevailing wisdom is accurate, the astonishing feature here is that there will almost surely be a substantial "no" turnout despite clear-cut economic windfalls for entry and equally clear economic penalties for staying outside.

The farmers, about 19 percent of the work force, are the surest beneficiaries. The Common Market fixes farm prices above those existing here and membership means an immediate gain estimated at \$100 million. All of this will be in much-needed foreign currencies, and the sum is likely to more than double in a few years.

On the other hand, starting out of the market threatens Danish farmers with the loss of their rich bacon and butter exports to Britain. The United Kingdom is going into the community and will then be forced to feed itself with produce from fellow members. The loss to Danish producers could be as much as \$300 million yearly.

Warning on Devaluation
For a small country running persistent deficits in its trading balances, these sums are huge. Mr. Krag has threatened that a "no" vote will force Denmark to devalue its krona and cut back on welfare benefits.

This is an archetypal welfare state, jobless and sick workers getting 90 percent of base pay and university students enjoying a subsidy for half their tuition

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and an interest-free loan for the rest.

The business community is almost as solidly for entry as the farmers. Like their colleagues everywhere, they have an almost mystical faith in the value of bigger markets. They look forward to profitable mergers with other Common Market concerns and discreetly envision taming Denmark's well-organized unions by threatening to move plants to more docile regions.

Finally, just as in Norway, the established political leadership here is solidly for entry. Mr. Krag's Social Democrats, the Conservatives and two center parties have voted for entry in the Folketing (parliament) by 141 to 32.

Against all this is the fact that incomes here average nearly \$4,000 per person and "pocket-book" concerns are no longer as overwhelming as they were a generation ago.

As in Norway, the anti-Market forces come from every point (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Nixon Affirms SALT Pact, Sees War Danger Reduced

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Hailing it as a step reducing the danger of war, President Nixon has signed a congressional resolution approving his agreement with Soviet leaders to limit the two powers' offensive nuclear arms for five years—the so-called SALT pact.

"This is not an agreement which guarantees there will be no war," the President said yesterday. "This is a beginning of a process that... will limit now and, we hope, later reduce the burden of arms, and thereby reduce the danger of war."

Mr. Nixon hailed the signing as "a beginning of a process of enormous importance."

Referring to the lengthy congressional debate and eventual approval of the agreement, he said the measure had wide bipartisan support and that "we consider this a cooperative venture."

Numerical Advantage
He recalled the interim agreement in Moscow in May and, with a treaty limiting the deployment of defensive missiles, sent it to Capitol Hill for approval.

The Senate, after protracted debate, added an amendment stipulating that there should be equality in the number of weapons in any future treaty governing the two countries' offensive arsenals.

The agreement gives the Soviet Union a numerical advantage in

Saudis Ask U.S. Waive Duty on Oil Would Guarantee A Steady Supply

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (WP)—Saudi Arabia has proposed a major deal to the United States to guarantee the United States an uninterrupted flow of oil.

In return, the Saudi government is asking Saudi oil be allowed into the United States duty free and that it be allowed to invest in the U.S. oil industry, from transport and refining down to the running of gasoline stations across the country.

Speaking at the annual conference of the Middle East Institute here this weekend, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's Minister of Petroleum, urged that Saudi oil be given a "special place" in American markets, thus going a long way toward alleviating the energy shortage now facing the United States.

Such a duty-free arrangement, he said, would "practically guarantee" the continuous flow of oil to the United States, which has suddenly become the world's largest oil importer.

James H. Atkins, director of the State Department's Office of Plans and Energy, said that the Saudi minister had made an "extremely important proposal" that should be carefully considered by the United States.

He indicated that a regular supply of oil from Saudi Arabia, which harbors one of the world's largest oil reserves and last year became the leading Middle East oil producer, could stabilize the supply problem for this country.

Venezuela Running Dry

Oil supplies in Venezuela, from which the United States has in the past obtained much of its imports, are rapidly running out, and the government there is now talking about cutting back on production to conserve its dwindling supplies.

The Middle East, which contains two-thirds of known reserves in the non-Communist (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



HERO'S WELCOME—Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka waving to cheering crowd at Tokyo airport Saturday on return from China, with Foreign Minister Masayoshi Okita.

Tanaka, Back From China, Asserts 'Problems' Remain

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Oct. 1 (NYT)—Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, fresh from a successful journey to Peking, cautioned the nation yesterday that there would be problems between Japan and China even though the two countries have begun diplomatic relations.

Mr. Tanaka, in a televised news conference, said that his talks with Premier Chou En-lai of China had focused only on the normalization of Japan's relations with China. "But the problems," he said, "were left for the future."

The Japanese premier also said on television that he had defended the United States against charges of aggression by Mr. Chou. "The United States," he argued, "could have made Japan a part of America (after World War II) if they really wanted to, but they didn't. America doesn't do such things."

When Mr. Chou asked, "What about Vietnam?" Mr. Tanaka said only: "We exchanged our frank opinions."

Problems in Taipei

TAIPEI, Oct. 1 (Reuters)—About 100 students burned photographs of Mr. Tanaka here today and called for a boycott of Japanese goods.

And in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—Chinese Nationalists threw eggs and broke windows at the Chinese Communist mission to the United Nations yesterday.

Conservative political leaders indicated that they would attack Mr. Tanaka's diplomacy, because Japan had broken relations with the Chinese Nationalist government on Taiwan and had straggled a 1952 peace treaty with that country. The conservatives asserted that a treaty, passed by the Diet could not be nullified by the premier.

At his news conference, Mr. Tanaka said that Tokyo and Peking would exchange ambassadors as soon as possible.

Discussing his conversations with Mr. Chou, he said they were "frank, without mincing words." Mr. Chou asked, Mr. Tanaka said, why it had taken so long for Japan to normalize relations with China. Mr. Tanaka said he had told the Chinese leader that "the political systems of the two countries are quite different."

Moreover, Mr. Tanaka said he had told Mr. Chou: "I really don't want a big country like

Philippine Military Courts To Get Wide Range of Crimes

MANILA, Oct. 1 (Reuters)—President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines today announced a sweeping list of crimes ranging from rebellion to hijacking, which will be tried by military courts under the country's new martial law provisions.

The list was contained in the president's latest general order, sent out to reporters at a televised briefing at the Malacanang Presidential Palace.

President Marcos imposed martial law throughout the Philippines eight days ago to combat what he called a Communist attempt to overthrow the government by force. Some 200 people are already in detention in the government's crackdown on subversives and criminals.

Crimes which will now come under military jurisdiction include rebellion, subversion, espionage, illegal possession of firearms, hijacking, and incitement to rebellion.

The order said that in cases of offenses of graft and corruption, crimes under the dangerous drugs law and offenses by public officers such as bribery, the military and civil courts would operate in cooperation. The court which first heard the case would retain jurisdiction.

President Marcos also announced a new measure aimed at persuading Filipinos who avoid taxation by holding assets abroad to declare these assets to the government without risk of action being taken against them.

He declared a grace period until Dec. 31 during which all funds, property or income from foreign investments may be declared without any investigation into the source of these assets by the Philippine authorities.

The measure was that due tax must be paid on these assets, and funds must be either invested in the Philippines or deposited in a Philippine bank.

Yesterday the Secretary of Public Information, Francisco Tadeo, told reporters that so far 1,521 firearms had been seized or

Red China Marks 23d Birthday

Cites Domestic,
Foreign Gains

By John Burns

PEKING, Oct. 1—The people of China celebrated their National Day today in a joyous mood that reflected the leadership's gratification at the country's domestic and foreign achievements in the past year.

Success on the diplomatic front and economic progress at home were the principal themes as the masses jammed into parks across the country to watch rising performances by amateur troupes.

The themes noted out in the parks were vigorously developed in a National Day editorial which hailed the "excellent domestic and international situation" facing the republic on the 23rd anniversary of its founding.

The editorial, published jointly by the People's Daily, the Liberation Army daily and Red Flag magazine, went on to give the fullest explanation to date of the "accommodating" line China is following in the foreign policy field.

By attacking the Soviet Union at length, the editorial defended the move toward a détente with the United States and Japan, the editorial made it clear that over the past year the new policy is designed principally to thwart Moscow.

"Great Achievements"

"As a result of the great achievements of Chairman Mao's line in foreign affairs, the policy of those who dreamed of isolating China has gone bankrupt and the still existent counter-revolutionary schemes to encircle China are falling apart," it said.

As if to counter charges that the moderate foreign policy stance has undermined the cause of world revolution, the editorial went on to declare without elaboration that the policy actually serves the interests of revolutionary struggles around the globe.

Observers here saw it as no coincidence that the most clear-cut rationale published since the new policy came into force 18 months ago should appear so soon after the establishment of diplomatic relations with Japan.

The view was that, with the Japan problem solved, and with the United States now the only major power not recognizing Peking, the leadership felt sufficiently confirmed in its policy to lay a straightforward reaffirmation.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

S. African Train Derails, 48 Die

MALMESBURY, South Africa, Oct. 1 (AP)—Forty-eight persons were killed and 144 injured when a nine-car passenger train left the rails near here late Friday.

The Transport Ministry, in issuing the latest casualty figures last night, said that 61 of the injured were still hospitalized, including one white passenger and three white crewmen. The rest of the dead and injured were colored.

The cause of the derailment was still not known. Railway police and officials were investigating the cause.

105-105

Britain Warned Inflation Means Economic Suicide

LONDON, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—Britain faces economic suicide unless the price spiral is slowed down, Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, warned today.

The minister returned yesterday from the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in Washington and will confer with Prime Minister Edward Heath on the government's latest proposals of wage-price restraints to stem inflation.

In a press statement Mr. Barber said leading finance ministers at the Washington meetings said they believed Britain could work out sensible and fair voluntary arrangements to slow down the spiral of rising prices.

The general view of Britain's economy taken by the finance ministers was of admiration for Britain's progress on almost every front, but of concern about inflation, he said.

Appealing to the nation to back the government's initiative for fair pay and fair prices, he said the British people has enough good sense "not to com-

mit economic suicide." Only self-destruction could prevent an unparalleled improvement in the national prosperity, he said.

Mr. Barber said the world finance ministers were greatly impressed by Mr. Heath's anti-inflation proposals and Britain's determination to maintain a faster rate of economic growth.

The economy was expanding at the target rate of 5 percent a year—which was twice as fast as during the past decade.

He had left the ministers in no doubt that the years of stagnation were over. They knew that over the past year Britain had almost halved the rate of price rises, but they also knew that action was essential to stop the slide back to the inflation of a year ago, he added.

Over the past year there had been a bigger improvement in the standard of living of British workers than at any time during the past decade.

"But we had all better face up to the fact that we shall only sustain rising prosperity if we work together to defeat inflation," he said.

Saudis Asking U.S. to Let Oil In Duty Free

Propose Investments, Guaranteed Supply

(Continued from Page 1)

world, is becoming, along with Canada, the major potential source of foreign oil for the United States.

Until recently, the United States was largely self-sufficient in oil fuels, but this year oil imports are expected to rise to 4.6 million barrels daily and by 1980 to reach at least 12 million—over half of the expected consumption then.

The Saudi proposal appears to be aimed specifically at countering growing fears among oil-company and U.S. government officials about the long-term reliability of Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries as a major source of fuel for the country.

U.S. oil companies now are in the midst of extremely delicate negotiations with five Persian Gulf Arab states which are demanding an immediate 20 percent interest in the companies' operations in their countries and a controlling interest (51 percent) by 1980.

Alternative to Nationalization

In his statement yesterday, the Saudi oil minister, who is the chief Arab negotiator, stressed that his country regards participation in the oil companies' operations as the only alternative to nationalization.

He said that he thought agreement on the Arab states' participation remains "a highly probable matter," but he refused to say whether the oil companies had agreed yet to relinquish a controlling interest.

In addition to asking for a commercial agreement allowing Saudi oil to enter the United States freely, Mr. Yamani also indicated that Saudi Arabia is anxious to invest in the "downstream" operations of refining and marketing within the United States.

In an address to the conference Friday, Mr. Akins said that the U.S. government would welcome such investment by Saudi Arabia in the American market, even though "this may be distasteful to some in the industry."

"It shouldn't be," Mr. Akins told the conference, heavily attended by oil-company representatives, because "there are few alternatives."

He pointed out that the oil industry would require \$500 billion in capital—the estimate of one U.S. bank—over the next decade and would not be able to provide or borrow all of this amount.

There is no reason why the Saudi or Iranian oil company should not participate with American oil companies in building in the United States the new refineries we will need," Mr. Akins said.

He also suggested that the Saudi government might invest in U.S. oil mines and the development of nuclear reactors. However, Mr. Yamani indicated that Saudi Arabia is not interested in investing outside the oil industry.

One of the key reasons the U.S. government is interested in obtaining Saudi and Iranian investment in this country, Mr. Akins indicated, is the growing balance-of-payments problem stemming from large imports of foreign oil.

Mr. Akins said the importation of 12 million barrels in 1980 could cost the United States more than \$10 billion. Saudi Arabia earned more than \$2 billion from Western oil companies last year.

"We would welcome such [Saudi or Iranian] investment as an offset to the payments for imported oil," he said.

Mr. Akins also argued that such foreign investment would contribute to the sound construction of the new interdependency now developing between oil-producing Middle East nations and the United States.

A tripartite committee, including government management and labor representatives, has been set up to administer the new scheme. In the event of a dispute the European Court of Justice will act as the final appeal body.

Poland, India Bar Asian Truce Role, Canadian Claims

SAIGON, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Canada publicly blamed Poland and India today for the failure of the International Control Commission to police the 1954 ceasefire in Vietnam.

R.D. Jackson, Canadian commissioner to the ICC, said that India and Poland have "consistently refused" to allow the 18-year-old body to investigate violations of the ceasefire.

Mr. Jackson's statement was the first public denunciation of any ICC member by another.

The Indian and Polish delegations have for the last several years consistently refused to allow the ICC to perform its responsibilities on alleged violations of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Vietnam of 1954," Mr. Jackson said.

He said that, because of the obstructionism of India and Poland, the ICC has "to all intents and purposes been dormant for many years."

Adm. Moore said the Navy did not engage either in "troubling" tactics. This tactic, attributed to the Navy by Air Force witnesses during the Senate hearings, con-

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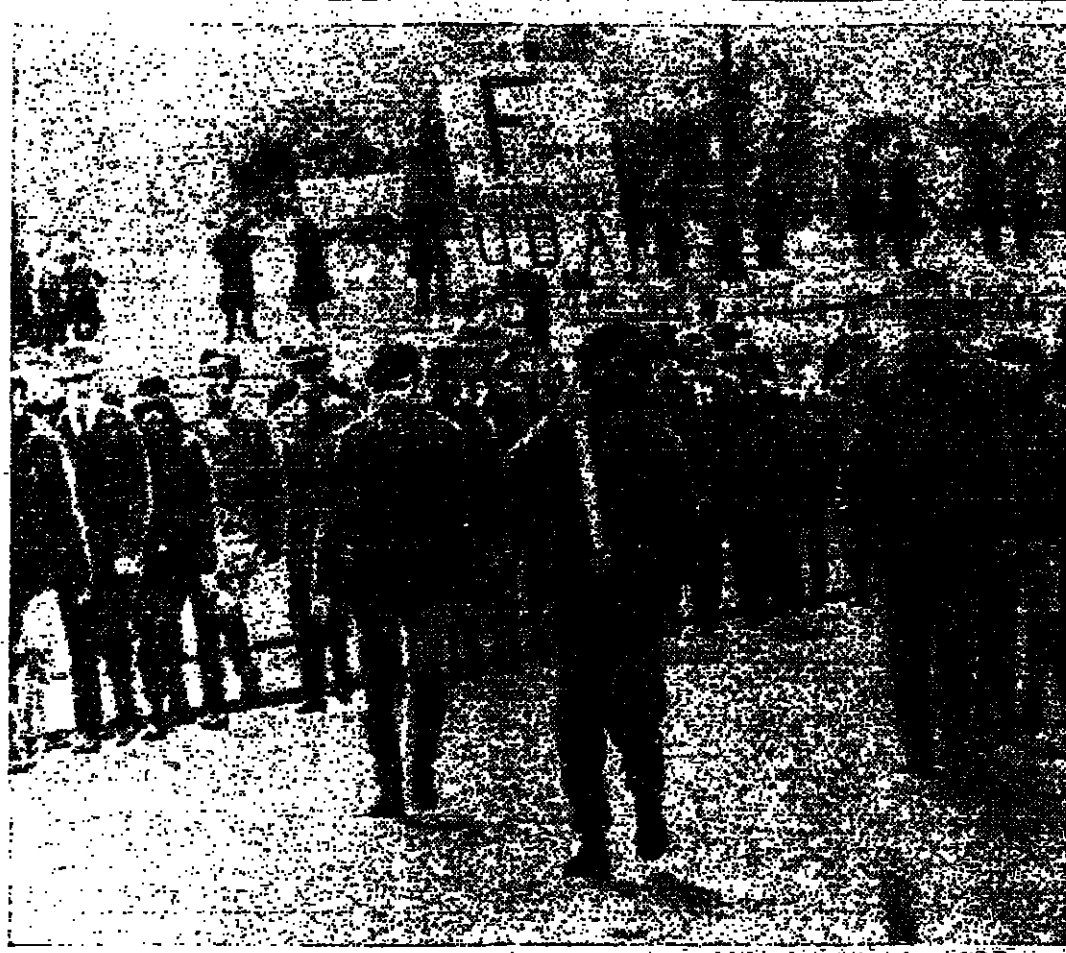
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UDA—Members of Ulster Defense Association marching in Belfast rally on Saturday.

Life in Hanoi Camps Portrayed POW's Morale, Self-Control Called Strong

(Continued from Page 1)

of the officers in the main camp refuse to make anti-war statements, and also will not meet with journalists or anti-war groups visiting Hanoi so as to avoid any appearance of being collaborators.

The men apparently have made a collective decision to shun meetings with anyone who is not a U.S. official.

"You have to realize," said one of the pilots who did choose to meet anti-war visitors, "that when you meet people up there, you're not meeting anybody."

A lot of people, for various reasons, will not meet people," he said. "These guys believe in the military system—the code of conduct—which says that you do not make public statements against your country."

The pilot explained that although he met with visitors in Hanoi, he carefully avoided making any anti-war statements.

During the air war over North Vietnam in the Johnson administration, he said, the North Vietnamese apparently forced some of the pilots to make appearances before anti-war journalists and other visitors to Hanoi. That form of coercion has since stopped, he said.

The pilot added that one prisoner who refused to meet with anti-war groups and who like many others maintains a strong personal belief in the correctness of the Vietnam war is Lt. Col. John S. McCain, 30 son of Adm. John S. McCain Jr., the recently retired Pacific commander in chief.

Col. McCain was shot down in October, 1967, and seriously wounded. "I saw him very recently," one of the pilots said, "and he's all right."

The closest thing to what could be called "brainwashing" comes at the beginning of each pilot's captivity, a number of sources said. All pilots are immediately placed in isolation for periods ranging from six days to months.

The North Vietnamese call it a period of reflective thinking and

supply the prisoners with anti-war books and piped-in broadcasts of the Hanoi radio. In addition, there are periods of outdoor exercise in which, apparently, there is some contact with fellow Americans.

"There's been a lot of bad treatment and a lot of good treatment," one of the pilots recently noted. "You have to look at the whole picture. Conditions apparently vary with each camp and each command. Some are considered more 'soft' than others, a pilot said.

"When you think back over it," one pilot noted, "you can remember only one or two significant things—such as anytime you move from camp to camp or anytime you get a good meal."

"Look," he went on, "there are four essential things in life—food, clothing, shelter, and medical care." Since he had been in prison, he said, "he's been adequate, to say the least."

The food, in particular, he said, "improved both in quantity and in quality of preparation" during the last few years.

Each man gets one cup of hot milk a day, fresh fruit—usually bananas or oranges—and fresh bread with each meal. The pilots released this month—none of whom had been in North Vietnam for more than four years—were obviously in good physical condition.

The day-to-day schedules for the prisoners depended as much on the prisoners as on their captors.

"There's no disturbance by the guards or anything like that," the pilot added.

There is a central volleyball and basketball court in the large camp, he said, and "we share this, of course, around the whole camp."

"It all depends on the situation," he added. "When the threats of bombing are around, they prefer to keep us closer to our building and air-raid shelters."

One pilot acknowledged that the U.S. bombing attacks were occasions of great fright for at least some of the men.

Most of the day can be spent outdoors in the prisoners' compound, the pilot said, although everyone must return to his room at noon for lunch and for an afternoon siesta. "We have cards and we have chess games and play acrobatics," he said.

The pilots said they were supplied with many books and technical devices. Any prisoner's expertise was usually shared by others in his group.

Books were important in helping to pass the time, one pilot noted. "In the early days," he said, "there wasn't much to read, but in the last few years, we've read a lot of good books." He said these included overtly anti-war and anti-military books written by such men as a former Green Beret, Donald Duncan, Sr., J. William Fulbright, the historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr. and Townsend Hoopes, a former Pentagon official.

Other books that were available included works by Charles Dickens, Shakespeare and the Russian novelist Mikhail Sholokhov, author of "Quiet Flows the Don."

U.S., Soviets Plan Water Use Ties

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (UPI).—American and Soviet officials agreed today to expand cooperation in the planning and use of water resources, Tass said.

The two countries endorsed a program of scientific and technical cooperation in the field of water conservation at the end of the first session of their joint working group.

Tass said they agreed to exchange experience in building hydroelectric projects in winter conditions. They will also cooperate in mechanization of water conservation work and in using polymer materials in hydrotechnical construction.

The United States never comments on charges by Hanoi.

IRA Peace Feeler Reported As 17 Die in Ulster in Week

BELFAST, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—A report of a peace overture by the Irish Republican Army circulated today. Another ceasefire might be called to end the latest wave of guerrilla bomb and gun attacks in Northern Ireland.

During the past week 17 persons—four soldiers and 13 civilians—have been killed. The British Army claims that at least four of the civilians were associated with the IRA.

A spokesman for William Whitelaw, Britain's administrator of the province, refused detailed comment on the reported IRA peace move, saying the report came "completely out of the blue." However, he added that the administration was interested in any such overture and its possible results.

The IRA's alleged readiness to discuss peace initiatives was disclosed by one of the movement's leaders in a public interview with the London Sunday Times.

"I'm not going to say anything about the IRA's political aims or the IRA's Provisional wing, but I can say that the IRA's political aims are to achieve a settlement between the two governments."

Recognition that the Provisional IRA must have a voice in any high-level talks on the future of Northern Ireland.

Removal of legal curbs preventing the IRA and its sympathizers from operating as an open political party.

Removal of oaths of allegiance required of those seeking elective office in the British-ruled province.

There was no mention of previous IRA conditions, such as ending the internment of suspected extremists and a declaration of intent to remove British troops from Northern Ireland.

The report of the IRA readiness for a truce came as thousands of Northern Ireland's Protestants and Catholics prayed side by side today for an end to the sectarian hatred and economic rivalry that divide their communities.

Interdenominational services, with prayers for peace after three years of violence and guerrilla warfare, were held in Belfast and Armagh and in the Irish Republic, across the border.

The service at all Ireland, William Cardinal Conway, head of the Church of Ireland, led the open-air service for 4,000 Protestants and Catholics in Armagh, the seat of both faiths in Ireland.

Their prayers followed a surge of violence which broke out today and a rally Saturday by 100,000 Northern Ireland's Protestants at Stormont Castle to protest direct British rule.

The weekend's violence left eight dead from bombs and bullets.

Security sources said that the 17 deaths and the spate of

bombings and shootings during the past week represented the most intensive activity since "Operation Motorman" on July 31, when the army opened up the barricaded "no go" areas in Catholic districts of Belfast and Londonderry.

But the security sources also claimed there was evidence that some of the past week's deaths and bombings resulted from hostilities between the IRA's Provisional and Official wings.

Paid to Study Charges

STRASBOURG, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—The European Human Rights Commission agreed today to consider charges by Ireland that Britain had used torture, degrading punishment and discrimination in Northern Ireland.

But a communication issued here by the 15-man commission made it clear that the decision related only to the admissibility of certain charges for consideration, with no judgment being made now on whether there were violations of the European Human Rights Convention. The commission may now spend many months to establish the facts of the case and to try to reach a settlement between the two governments.

China Regime Marks Its 23d Anniversary

(Continued from Page 1)

Practically the entire Chinese people also understood the triumphant mood of the leadership by carrying extensive coverage of Premier Chou En-lai's return to Peking yesterday from Shanghai where he had been far away to Japan.

Lengthy stories accompanied by a generous display of photographs told how Mr. Chou had been welcomed by a cheering crowd of 6,000—including almost every active member of the top leadership group but Chairman Mao Tse-tung himself.

It would not have passed unnoticed among the Chinese that Mr. Chou had received as such a welcome on only one other occasion in recent years, when he returned from Shanghai in February after seeing off President Nixon.

With Mr. Mao out of the public eye for the second successive National Day, it was really the premier's weekend, with thousands cheering against today's backdrop of a long visit to his park in central Peking.

Although natives of Chang Kai-shek's island stronghold have visited Peking in the past, traveling from countries outside China where they now reside, it was the first time that Taiwanese have been included as a group on the guest list for National Day.

Their coming was of significance, coming as it did on the heels of the blow delivered to the Chiang regime by Japan's switch in diplomatic ties from Taipei to Peking.

By recognizing Peking as the sole legal government of China and asserting that it "understands and respects" the Communists' claim that Taiwan is part of China, the former foe stronger than that used by Canada and most other non-Communist nations which have recognized Peking—Japan further weakened the frail diplomatic underpinnings of the island regime.

Surety Soviet Greeting

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (AP).—The Soviet Union today congratulated the Chinese people on the 23d anniversary of Communist China but blasted Chairman Mao for "theoretical incompetence" and anti-Soviet policies.

The somewhat surly "happy birthday" message was in a telegram addressed to the chairman of the People's Republic of China without naming him. The telegram of congratulations spoke of the "complete theoretical incompetence of Maoism and its incompatibility with scientific socialism."

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Britain is due to enter the Common Market Jan. 1.

Mr. Wilson has always backed the principle of entry, but has opposed the terms on which Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath's government has arranged to join.

But now Mr. Wilson faces the relentless opposition of left-wingers in the Labor movement who want Britain to stay out of the community at all costs. Mr. Wilson's friends have reported that he might quit if the conference votes unconditionally as he sees it to lay down what the next Labor administration must do.

Mr. Wilson himself will speak both Tuesday and Wednesday. Meanwhile, a Gallup poll published in the Sunday Telegraph said 29 percent of Britons now favor joining the Common Market on the present terms, 25 percent want the terms renegotiated and 21 percent are against joining on any terms. It also reported that only 46 percent now think Mr. Wilson should carry on as Labor party leader, compared with 66 percent last year and 65 percent two years ago.

IRA Peace Feeler Reported As 17 Die in Ulster in Week

BELFAST, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—A report of a peace overture by the Irish Republican Army circulated today. Another ceasefire might be called to end the latest wave of guerrilla bomb and gun attacks in Northern Ireland.

During the past week 17 persons—four soldiers and 13 civilians—have been killed. The British Army claims that at least four of the civilians were associated with the IRA.

A spokesman for William Whitelaw, Britain's administrator of the province, refused detailed comment on the reported IRA peace move, saying the report came "completely out of the blue." However, he added that the administration was interested in any such overture and its possible results.

The IRA's alleged readiness to discuss peace initiatives was disclosed by one of the movement's leaders in a public interview with the London Sunday Times.

"I'm not going to say anything about the IRA's political aims or the IRA's Provisional wing, but I can say that the IRA's political aims are to achieve a settlement between the two governments."

Recognition that the Provisional IRA must have a voice in any high-level talks on the future of Northern Ireland.

Removal of legal curbs preventing the IRA and its sympathizers from operating as an open political party.

Removal of oaths of allegiance required of those seeking elective office in the British-ruled province.

There was no mention of previous IRA conditions, such as ending the internment of suspected extremists and a declaration of intent to remove British troops from Northern Ireland.

The report of the IRA readiness for a truce came as thousands of Northern Ireland's Protestants and Catholics prayed side by side today for an end to the sectarian hatred and economic rivalry that divide their communities.

Interdenominational services, with prayers for peace after three years of violence and guerrilla warfare, were held in Belfast and Armagh and in the Irish Republic, across the border.

The service at all Ireland, William Cardinal Conway, head of the Church of Ireland, led the open-air service for 4,000 Protestants and Catholics in Armagh, the seat of both faiths in Ireland.

Their prayers followed a surge of violence which broke out today and a rally Saturday by 100,000 Northern Ireland's Protestants at Stormont Castle to protest direct British rule.

The weekend's violence left eight dead from bombs and bullets.

Security sources said that the 17 deaths and the spate of

bombings and shootings during the past week represented the most intensive activity since "Operation Motorman" on July 31, when the army opened up the barricaded "no go" areas in Catholic districts of Belfast and Londonderry.

But the security sources also claimed there was evidence that some of the past week's deaths and bombings resulted from hostilities between the IRA's Provisional and Official wings.

Paid to Study Charges

STRASBOURG, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—The European Human Rights Commission agreed today to consider charges by Ireland that Britain had used torture, degrading punishment and discrimination in Northern Ireland.

But a communication issued here by the 15-man commission made it clear that the decision related only to the admissibility of certain charges for consideration, with no judgment being made now on whether there were violations of the European Human Rights Convention. The commission may now spend many months to establish the facts of the case and to try to reach a settlement between the two governments.

China Regime Marks Its 23d Anniversary

(Continued from Page 1)

Practically the entire Chinese people also understood the triumphant mood of the leadership by carrying extensive coverage of Premier Chou En-lai's return to Peking yesterday from Shanghai where he had been far away to Japan.

Lengthy stories accompanied by a generous display of photographs told how Mr. Chou had been welcomed by a cheering crowd of 6,000—including almost every active member of the top leadership group but Chairman Mao Tse-tung himself.

It would not have passed unnoticed among the Chinese that Mr. Chou had received as such a welcome on only one other occasion in recent years, when he returned from Shanghai in February after seeing off President Nixon.

With Mr. Mao out of the public eye for the second successive National Day, it was really the premier's weekend, with thousands cheering against today's backdrop of a long visit to his park in central Peking.

Although natives of Chang Kai-shek's island stronghold have visited Peking in the past, traveling from countries outside China where they now reside, it was the first time that Taiwanese have been included as a group on the guest list for National Day.

Their coming was of significance, coming as it did on the heels of the blow delivered to the Chiang regime by Japan's switch in diplomatic ties from Taipei to Peking.

By recognizing Peking as the sole legal government of China and asserting that it "understands and respects" the Communists' claim that Taiwan is part of China, the former foe stronger than that used by Canada and most other non-Communist nations which have recognized Peking—Japan further weakened the frail diplomatic underpinnings of the island regime.

Surety Soviet Greeting

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EEC Extends Social Benefits To Migrant Workers Today

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Oct. 1 (UPI).—New social security regulations covering some two million migrant workers in Common Market countries come into force tomorrow intended to give earners and their families living in a European Economic Community country of which they are not nationals exactly the same benefits as local workers would receive.

Until now all types of social benefits given to workers in another member state depended largely on the legislation of their own country rather than the country in which they were resident, and this is said to have hindered the EEC ambition to have free movement of labor within the community.

Health insurance, unemployment benefits and disallowance cover are all included in the new provisions.

The legislation will also permit a worker who has had jobs in several member countries to add up his insurance and employment periods in each to get the same pension as if he had spent his whole career in one country.

In addition, family allowance payable in one country will apply to the members of a worker's family who have remained at home: an Italian working in Holland, for example, will be paid for any of his children still in Italy. France is still working on its family allowance payments.

The commission estimates that the money transferred from one EEC country to another under these rules will reach \$150 million, though this will increase after the EEC enlargement.

Immigrant workers from non-community countries will not benefit from these reforms and cannot move around the Common Market without first having a permit from the next country in which they hope to settle.

Rules covering these workers are usually provided through bilateral arrangements like those agreed between Germany and Yugoslavia.

A tripartite committee, including government management and labor representatives, has been set up to administer the new scheme. In the event of a dispute the European Court of Justice will act as the final appeal body.

The agent was overpowered by demonstrators, the sources said. It said FBI agents who rescued him pulled their revolvers and pointed them at demonstrators.

Mr. Kunkel, a 26-year FBI veteran, declined comment. FBI sources said that an FBI agent tried to tackle an anti-war demonstrator who had hit a policeman with a stone during a Capitol demonstration.

The agent was overpowered by demonstrators, the sources

Agnew Stumps Mississippi, Backs Some on GOP Ticket

By Lou Cannon

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 1 (UPI).—Vice-President Spiro Agnew "stumped" a Mississippi tightrope act today, backing some on the GOP ticket and the Nixon administration's quiet support of over 100 Southern Democratic senators.

Mr. Agnew, who spoke beneath a Confederate flag here in front of the old Mississippi Capitol and Sunday endorsed three Republican House candidates who are running in districts where Democrats have retired, made no mention of Gill Carmichael, the Republican Senate nominee who is opposing Democratic Sen. James Eastland.

The Vice-President was spared the embarrassment of having to choose between ignoring Mr. Carmichael or endorsing him by the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, which kept Mr. Carmichael off the platform.

Mr. Carmichael, a 45-year-old Meridian car dealer, angrily accused Sen. Eastland's supporters and Fred Larue, an executive of the Nixon Re-Election Committee, of running "a bogus Republican party."

But State Republican Chairman Clarke Reed, the man who originally was most responsible for getting Mr. Carmichael to make the race, said it was necessary for the Nixon administration to avoid offending Sen. Eastland, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

"It's tough, but that's the facts of life," said Mr. Reed, who believes that the Republican party's future in Mississippi depends upon election of the House candidates.

Mr. Reed said that Mr. Carmichael was asked to make the race only because James Meredith, the black who integrated the University of Mississippi in 1966, was running unopposed on the Republican ticket. Mr. Meredith's nomination would have killed the chances of the GOP House candidates, Mr. Reed said.

Mr. Carmichael defeated Mr. Meredith four-to-one in the June primary, but he has been on his own ever since without either financial help or endorsements from the Nixon administration.

Mr. Reed, one of Mr. Nixon's most influential supporters south of the Mason-Dixon line, said it was understandable that the administration felt a debt to Sen. Eastland. The Mississippi senator staunchly defended the administration and former Attorney General John Mitchell during confirmation hearings on the nomination of Richard Kleindienst to replace Mr. Mitchell.

Nixon 'Lies' About POWs - McGovern

By Richard M. Cohen

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., Oct. 1 (UPI).—Sen. George McGovern called a "lie" yesterday what he said was President Nixon's contention that U.S. prisoners of war would remain behind if the United States pulled out of Vietnam.

Speaking here to a meeting of New Jersey trade unionists, Sen. McGovern said of the President, "He will tell you that he has kept us there for 3 1/2 years to get the prisoners out. Now that's a plain deceit, a plain false hood."

Earlier, in Baltimore, Sen. McGovern used similar phrases but at one point characterized the President's position as a "lie."

Sen. McGovern also said here that the Nixon administration is "scandal-ridden" and that there was evidence to link former Attorney General John N. Mitchell "directly" with the money used to finance the Watergate bugging attempt.

Deriving Republican statements that the Watergate episode has been investigated, Sen. McGovern said, "We now have it on the word of Spiro Agnew that Mitchell is clean."

Obviously pleasing his audience, the democratic presidential candidate said that four more years of the Nixon administration would make "Warren G. Harding look like a Sunday school teacher."

In Baltimore, talking to about 5,000 people at a fair, the senator largely ignored a prepared text that focused on urban ills and devoted most of his speech to a criticism of the Nixon administration's Vietnam policy. He was applauded repeatedly.

Sen. McGovern said that it was his experiences as a bomber pilot in World War II that led him to make the Vietnam war a theme of his campaign. He made a vow during World War II, he said, that if he survived he would do all "in my power to see that my life was registered on the side of peace."

As he has before, Sen. McGovern said that the continuation of the war and the bombing was delaying the return of prisoners. He said that the \$250 million a week being spent on the war could better be spent to solve the problems of such cities as Baltimore. He criticized the President for three votes of health, education and welfare bills, saying, "That is an outrage confronting every citizen in this country."



WHAT, NO CHIPS?—In the process of moving his Washington, D.C., office from one location to another last week, James Eastland (second from right) and his staff all but stopped traffic. He didn't want to trust the movers to transfer his treasured mounted fish, so he and his aides did the job themselves, to the surprise and amusement of the noontime pedestrians.

Gallup Poll McGovern Closes the Gap, Now Trails Nixon 61-33 Pct.

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., Oct. 1.—Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern, for the first time since the Democratic convention, has reduced the gap between his national popular vote percentage and that of Richard Nixon. The margin is now 38 points compared with 34 points in late August.

The latest Gallup Poll findings, based upon personal telephone interviews conducted Sept. 22 through 25, show the vote distributed as follows:

Nixon	51%
McGovern	33%
Others	15%
Undecided	5%

In the previous Gallup survey, conducted Aug. 26-27, the vote was: Mr. Nixon, 44 percent; Sen. McGovern, 30 percent; other and undecided 6 percent.

Encouraging for the McGovern forces is the vote in the industrial North, which includes the states with the largest number of electoral votes in this region. The

	Nixon	McGovern	Other	Undecided
Sept. 22-25	61	33	5	1
Aug. 26-27	64	30	6	0
Aug. 5-12	57	31	12	0
July 26-31	57	32	11	0
July 14-17	56	37	7	0
June 16-19	53	37	10	0
May 26-29	53	34	13	0
April 28-May 1	49	39	12	0

The biggest surprise to date in the presidential contest has been Mr. Nixon's strength among young voters.

The enthusiasm for Sen. McGovern on the college campuses of the nation—so marked in the early months of 1972—has faded considerably; and the vote of those who have never attended college has favored Nixon.

Mr. Nixon's lead over Sen. McGovern in late August among likely young voters was 50 to 46 percent, compared with 52 to 43 percent in mid-September.

Young voters who have attended college divide their vote, with each candidate getting 48 percent. Among those who have not attended college, Mr. Nixon holds a lead of 54 percent to 42 percent for Sen. McGovern.

Members of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Soviet Academy of Sciences were believed to have given the green light on the joint flight earlier this year.

Gen. Shatalov's disclosures apparently meant both teams were well advanced on the subsequent planning stage.

"A Soyuz spaceship manned by two cosmonauts will first be launched," he said. "In seven and a half hours, an Apollo spacecraft, manned by three astronauts, will be launched from Cape Kennedy."

"Twenty-four hours later, the Apollo will approach the Soyuz ship and a link-up will be performed. The system formed by the link-up will then be operated as a single spacecraft."

Transfers

"For two days, spacemen will transfer from one ship to the other," he said. "Scientific and technical experiments will be made and there will be television transmissions to earth."

"At the end of the third day, the spacemen will be undocked and will proceed to land on their respective territories," Gen. Shatalov said.

The two spacemen will be fitted with compatible lighting and communications systems for the rendezvous and docking.

The tricky docking procedure has been the principal obstacle in planning the joint flight.

A common docking collar, inner tunnel and electrical pneumatic hydraulic couplings had to be designed for the spacecraft.

A major difference between the past American and Russian docking craft was that the Apollo ship permitted crew members to transfer to another craft via an internal tunnel. Under the Soviet method, cosmonauts transfer by climbing out into space with a safety belt attached to their ship.

Senate Acts To Cut Age For Retiring Would Give Reduced Benefits at 60, Not 62

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UPI).—The Senate voted yesterday to lower the ages at which workers and widows can begin receiving reduced Social Security benefits.

The broad change could affect several million people, at an initial cost of about \$1.7 billion a year, if it is accepted by the House and signed into law by the President. The outlook for final enactment is uncertain.

The age at which early retirees could begin drawing reduced benefits would be lowered from 62 to 60. The provision also would permit widows to begin drawing reduced benefits—based on a husband's earnings—at 55 instead of at 60, as at present.

The age reductions were approved by a vote of 29 to 25 in the Senate, hoping for a mid-October adjournment, held one of its rare Saturday sessions.

Other Senate Action

The Senate also took these other actions:

• Approved a Finance Committee provision to include partial payment of certain life-sustaining drugs for the nonhospitalized elderly under Medicare. Patients would pay the first \$1 of each prescription.

• Approved an amendment to provide monthly disability benefits under Social Security to those with diseases requiring costly treatment by an artificial kidney machine.

• Approved a committee provision granting low-income workers a work bonus equal to 10 percent of their wages. This bonus would end when the wage reaches \$5,000 a year for a family of four.

Social Security officials estimate that 1,040,000 American workers would be eligible to receive reduced benefits with a drop of early retirement age from 62 to 60.

Official Age Is 65

The official retirement age would remain 65, the age at which workers become entitled to full Social Security benefits based on their average earnings.

Those choosing early retirement—at age 62 under present law or at 60 under the Senate-approved plan—would receive reduced benefits for the rest of their lives.

Officials estimated that 200,000 widows would be affected by reducing from 60 to 55 the age at which they could draw reduced benefits based on a husband's earnings. Those choosing early payments also receive reduced benefits for the rest of their lives.

Although nobody has yet officially said so, the United States support unit is presumably meant to service both conventional and nuclear submarines. The prospect of hypothetical involvement in atomic warfare is frightening many Americans and other Italians.

The Communist party and other leftist groups have seized on the draft home-port agreement as alleged proof of government subservience to the United States. Communist members of parliament have submitted formal requests to Premier Giulio Andreotti and his ministers to provide official explanations of the proposed agreement to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

The regional government of Sardinia, which has just resigned for reasons of local politics, in one of the last official actions appealed to the central government in Rome to re-examine the proposed deal with the United States.

Debate Scheduled

Pending the parliamentary debate, scheduled for Friday, the government is withholding information on the matter.

The United States Navy announced earlier this month that an agreement between the United States and Italy to reassign the attack submarine tender Howard W. Gilmore from Key West, Fla., to the island of La Maddalena, Sardinia, was "in the final stages of completion."

The accord, described as a home-port arrangement, will enable some 800 dependents of officers and enlisted men serving aboard the Howard W. Gilmore to live on the island. Contracts for housing will be made for five-year terms.

La Maddalena is the main island of an archipelago between Sardinia and Corsica. The rocky island, which has long been an Italian naval base, has fine bathing beaches and has lately become a favorite of scuba divers. It is linked by a causeway and bridge with Capraia Island, where Giuseppe Garibaldi, the 19th-century hero of Italy's unification, is buried.

Spain and Scotland

United States atomic-powered submarines carrying missiles with nuclear warheads have permanent bases in Scotland and at Rota, near Cadiz, on Spain's Atlantic coast. In the Mediterranean, where a number of United States conventional and nuclear submarines have been stationed for several years, support duty is being carried out by tenders.

The number of United States submarines in the Mediterranean is secret. It is understood to fluctuate, depending also on the level of Soviet naval deployment in the area. Last May, United States naval sources disclosed that 22 Soviet submarines, the highest number until then observed, were cruising in the Mediterranean. Presumably they included nuclear units.

Since the Soviet Union's military pull-out from Egypt, the Soviet Mediterranean fleet has been using the Syrian port of Latakia, facing Cyprus, as its main base.

Communist Campaign

The Communist campaign against the proposed home port agreement concerning La Maddalena ignores the presence of Soviet nuclear submarines in the Mediterranean and emphasizes the alleged dangers of atomic radiation in an already heavily polluted sea.

Misgivings over the accord are shared also by non-Communists. Corriere della Sera, of Milan, Italy's largest newspaper and a constant critic of Communism, wrote last week that "in a few months Italy will have the doubtful privilege of hosting the first base for American nuclear submarines in the Mediterranean."

Russians Reportedly Testing New Missile Guide System

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Well-placed Nixon administration officials have disclosed that the Soviet Union has tested an advanced guidance system that should substantially improve the accuracy of its new longer-range submarine-launched missile.

A so-called stellar inertial guidance system, the officials said, has been tested on the Soviet Union's 5,500-mile Sawfly missile. It corrects the course of the missile during flight by getting a bearing from certain stars.

Twelve of the new missiles are being carried out aboard the improved Soviet Y-class submarine, sources said. The first of these missiles has just become operational, according to the sources.

The advanced guidance system is but one of several improvements on offensive and defensive missiles that have been tested in the four months since signing of the SALT I accords between the Soviet Union and the United States, these sources said.

The officials, in agencies throughout the government, stressed that one of the tests appears in conflict with the terms of the arms controls agreements. But some expressed amazement at what one analyst called "remarkable progress across the whole spectrum of offensive and defensive systems."

In a series of interviews, the following Soviet military developments were disclosed:

• Tests of a streamlined new warhead for intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) which enters the atmosphere over the target much more rapidly than current warheads, improving accuracy because of reduced buffeting by crosswinds and increasing the difficulty of interception by anti-ballistic missiles (ABMs).

• Test flights of a 200-mile-range submarine-launched missile that employs some sort of ground scanning device to correct its course and zero in on target. The maneuvering warhead, experts say, might be applicable to ICBMs to increase their accuracy.

• A new anti-ballistic missile, with associated new radars, that travels more rapidly than the operational Galosh ABM, improving its interception capability.

• Long-range test flights of a more accurate version of the SS-11 ICBM carrying three warheads of about one-half megaton each. The warheads do not appear to be individually guided.

• A new launch technique for

Quake Rocks Belgrade

BELGRADE, Oct. 1 (UPI).—An earthquake early today shook the Yugoslav capital and a wide area south of Belgrade. The quake slightly damaged a factory chimney and several buildings in towns south of the city. No injuries were reported.

India said the clash started with the intrusion early yesterday of 25 Pakistani troops 600 yards into Indian territory in the Tarkundi Forest.

The Pakistanis refused to withdraw and after heated arguments an exchange of fire began. This continued until the evening, when the Pakistanis withdrew.

From their own side of the cease-fire line, it said, the Pakistanis continued firing through the night and through today until the cease-fire was finally implemented.

A government spokesman said India was inclined to treat the exchange as a local incident and hoped "good sense will prevail."

The clash is the most serious reported between the two countries since they signed the Simla peace accord last July, which followed the war between them last December. The Simla agreement provided, among other things, for a cease-fire in Kashmir based on troop positions at the end of the war.

Israeli Cabinet Post: Henry Kissinger Role?

JERUSALEM, Oct. 1 (AP).—Premier Golda Meir today appointed Israel's newly retired military intelligence chief to the security-shrouded position "special tasks adviser" for the cabinet.

The appointment of retired Gen. Aharon Yariv to a senior political job had been guess in the Israeli press, which termed it "a Henry Kissinger function." The position had not existed before.

U.S. Editors in Peking

PEKING, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—A group of 22 American newspaper editors has arrived in Peking at the start of a three-week visit to China at the invitation of the official New China News Agency. The visit is part of a program of Sino-American exchanges agreed to in a joint communiqué issued at the end of President Nixon's visit to China earlier this year.

2 Holdup Men Didn't Bank On This

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Two would-be holdup men marched into a bank Friday and found themselves with some unwanted company—a dozen FBI agents cashing their paychecks.

"It was a real laugh," said Philip Horton, manager of the Chemical Bank branch four blocks from the New York headquarters of the FBI. "This was the wrong day to do it."

The two men, who carried cartons which they said contained bombs, were immediately arrested by the agents, one inside and the other on the street after a brief chase. The \$3,500 handed over to one bandit by a teller was recovered. Neither of the suspects, Roland Dowe, 22, and Earl Underwood, 21, was armed, the FBI said.

India, Pakistan Re-Establish Cease-Fire on Kashmir Front

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The statement said the cease-fire was due to take effect at 0517 GMT today, but firing from the Pakistani side continued until 0730 GMT. Since then, however, the front had been quiet.

The statement attributed the delay in implementation to a possible hold-up in instructions reaching forward positions.

A flag meeting between the opposing commanders was being held today.

Tarkundi Forest is near Rajmuri in mountainous country about 60 miles southwest of Srinagar, the Kashmir capital.

There were no Indian casualties in the incident, the statement said, and Pakistani casualties, if any, were unknown.

Pakistan alleged last night that Indian troops opened fire on a Pakistani post across the cease-fire line in the same area, killing one soldier and injuring two. According to Pakistani radio, the army chief, Gen. Tikka Khan, has lodged a protest with India's chief of staff, Gen. Sam Manekshaw.

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From their own side of the cease-fire line, it said, the Pakistanis continued firing through the night and through today until the cease-fire was finally implemented.

A government spokesman said India was inclined to treat the exchange as a local incident and hoped "good sense will prevail."

The clash is the most serious reported between the two countries since they signed the Simla peace accord last July, which followed the war between them last December. The Simla agreement provided, among other things, for a cease-fire in Kashmir based on troop positions at the end of the war.

Israeli Cabinet Post: Henry Kissinger Role?

JERUSALEM, Oct. 1 (AP).—Premier Golda Meir today appointed Israel's newly retired military intelligence chief to the security-shrouded position "special tasks adviser" for the cabinet.

The appointment of retired Gen. Aharon Yariv to a senior political job had been guess in the Israeli press, which termed it "a Henry Kissinger function." The position had not existed before.

U.S. Editors in Peking

PEKING, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—A group of 22 American newspaper editors has arrived in Peking at the start of a three-week visit to China at the invitation of the official New China News Agency. The visit is part of a program of Sino-American exchanges agreed to in a joint communiqué issued at the end of President Nixon's visit to China earlier this year.

India, Pakistan Re-Establish Cease-Fire on Kashmir Front

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—Indian and Pakistani commanders have agreed to a cease-fire in the Tarkundi Forest area of Kashmir, where shooting began yesterday and continued today, an Indian government statement said here tonight.

The statement said the cease-fire was due to take effect at 0517 GMT today, but firing from the Pakistani side continued until 0730 GMT. Since then, however, the front had been quiet.

The statement attributed the delay in implementation to a possible hold-up in instructions reaching forward positions.

A flag meeting between the opposing commanders was being held today.

Tarkundi Forest is near Rajmuri in mountainous country about 60 miles southwest of Srinagar, the Kashmir capital.

There were no Indian casualties in the incident, the statement said, and Pakistani casualties, if any, were unknown.

Pakistan alleged last night that Indian troops opened fire on a Pakistani post across the cease-fire line in the same area, killing one soldier and injuring two. According to Pakistani radio, the army chief, Gen. Tikka Khan, has lodged a protest with India's chief of staff, Gen. Sam Manekshaw.

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McGovern Ranks 30th in Senate in ADA Voting List

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 1 (AP).—Sen. George McGovern tied for 30th among the 100 U.S. senators in liberal ratings released yesterday by Americans for Democratic Action on 14 key votes of the 92nd Congress.

Sen. McGovern was one of seven senators to vote the liberal position on eight of the 14 issues, but the ADA added that the candidate had announced or pledged for the liberal position on four other votes.

Three Democrats—Sen. Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin, Sen. Philip A. Hart of Michigan and Sen. Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota—received the highest liberal ratings for voting the ADA position on 13 of the 14 key votes.

Twenty-three senators, including the Republican national chairman, Robert Dole of Kansas, received zero ratings by the ADA, meaning that they voted against the liberal position on all the measures.

On the House side, 26 congressmen voted with the ADA position on all of 13 key issues and 111 congressmen voted against the ADA position on all of them.

House to Get Girl Pages

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—The U.S. House of Representatives will shatter tradition next session and admit girl pages. The House Administration Committee decided to follow the lead of the Senate, which opened its doors to girl pages two years ago.

Obituaries

Richard Crooks, 72, Noted U.S. Opera Tenor

By William M. Freeman
NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (NYT).—Richard Crooks, 72, the tenor who was for many years a star of the Metropolitan Opera in New York and for 14 years the featured singer of the "Voice of Firestone," died Friday of cancer at his home in Portola Valley, Calif.

Mr. Crooks was an established singer with a world reputation when Giulio Gatti-Casazza, then the general manager of the Metropolitan Opera, announced in 1933 that he would be one of eight new singers in the season ahead.

He first drew attention in 1922, at the age of 22, when he sang excerpts from Wagner's "Siegfried" with Florence Easton and the New York Symphony under Walter Damrosch.

In 1925, Mr. Crooks left for Europe to further his studies and in 1927 he was singing opera in Hamburg and Berlin. He returned frequently for concerts and recitals, including a performance of Mahler's "Das Lied von der Erde" with Margaret Matzenauer and the New York Philharmonic under Wilhelm Mengelberg.

Reputation Gained
With the Met's invitation, his reputation gained even more stature, and, for 10 years or so, he was heard regularly in many operas. Among them were "Tosca," "Manon," "La Traviata," "Linda di Chamounix," "Mignon," "Faust," "Romeo and Juliet" and "Don Giovanni."

Mr. Crooks had made a promise to himself to retire when he felt that his voice was beginning to slip, and he ended his career in the early 1950s. Since then, he had been living quietly in California.

His first real success as a singer came when he was 14. Mme. Schumann-Heink was the big attraction at a recital in Ocean

Grove, N.J., not far from the youngster's home town of Trenton. He sang after the famed prima donna, and he did so well that that emotional lady rushed over to him and kissed him.

His first appearance at the Met was on Feb. 25, 1933, in the role of Des Grieux in "Manon." Newspaper critics noted that the audience greeted him with "great enthusiasm."

Mr. Crooks had another career, on radio—he was the "Voice of Firestone"—appearing frequently in the 1930s and 1940s. His repertoire included popular Irish ballads and similar pieces, a fact that led many to underestimate his artistry, as was true for a time of John McCormack, with whom he often was compared.

There are few records available of his work.

Roy L. Alciatore

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1 (NYT).—Roy L. Alciatore, 69, proprietor of Antoine's, the famous restaurant in the French Quarter, died here yesterday.

Mr. Alciatore was a grandson of Antoine Alciatore, the chef who founded the restaurant in 1840. The restaurant made its way into fiction through the late Frances Parkinson Keyes's best-selling mystery novel "Dinner at Antoine's."

Mr. Alciatore, who seemed no less aristocratic than the dignitaries he served, took over management of the restaurant in 1930. The lavish Creole cuisine featured oysters Rockefeller and pompano en papillote.

Mr. Alciatore was an apprentice restaurant worker from 1920 to 1923 in the Pension Alciatore, the restaurant of Antoine's. He continued his studies in famous restaurants in France. He was a former president of the New Orleans Restaurant As-

sociation and a member of Mardi Gras carnival organizations, the New Orleans Convention and Visitors Bureau Board and the Louisiana State Museum.

William P. Adams

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (NYT).—William P. Adams, 85, a dramatic actor who performed on stage, radio and television, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital here.

During his long career, Mr. Adams was associated with John Barrymore as an actor and later as director of a production of "Hamlet" in London. He also worked with E.F. Sothern in the Southern Marlowe Shakespearean Company.

Mr. Adams played in "If I were King," "Lysistrata" and "Panic Room" and other productions before doing radio soap operas such as "Just Plain Bill" and "Your Family and Mine."

Cap. Pedro Sarria

HAVANA, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—An officer who probably saved Fidel Castro's life in 1953 by refusing to turn him over to Cuban Army officers died here Friday.

Capt. Pedro Sarria, 73, then a second lieutenant, captured Mr. Castro and other young revolutionaries on July 30, 1953, four days after they had attacked the Moncada Barracks in Santiago.

Rather than hand his prisoners over to officers, who wanted to kill them on the spot, he took them to police headquarters. They were jailed and later tried.

Capt. Sarria was promoted to captain when Mr. Castro came to power and was an aide to President Ovaldo Dorticos until he retired.

Mrs. Ne Win

LONDON, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Mrs. Ne Win, 45, wife of Burma's premier, died in a London hospital yesterday, the Burmese Embassy said.

Mrs. Ne Win arrived Thursday for treatment of a kidney illness. The premier arrived in London today, shortly after his wife's death.

Kahane Arrested By Israeli Police

JERUSALEM, Oct. 1 (UPI).—The police seized the head of the Jewish Defense League, Rabbi Meir Kahane, today for questioning in connection with attempts to smuggle weapons abroad for counter-attacks against Arab guerrillas.

Four policemen went to Rabbi Kahane's home at 8 a.m. took him into custody, and went with him to JDL headquarters, where they searched the office and confiscated documents.

Rabbi Kahane then was taken to a district police station for questioning. He was not immediately released. A police spokesman said that no charges had been filed against Rabbi Kahane.

Police also seized the JDL secretary, Josef Schneider, who had been detained for 48 hours last week, for questioning.

Franco Celebrates

MADRID, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco today celebrated the 36th anniversary of his inauguration as Spanish chief of state with a gala reception at the royal palace with his designated successor and future king of Spain, Prince Juan Carlos, by his side.

Italy Turns Back Clock

ROME, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Italy got back in step with the rest of Western Europe as of midnight last night. All clocks were turned back one hour, ending the four months of summer daylight saving time which began May 28.

Egypt, Russia Said to Seek Normal Ties

But Cairo Will Let No Soviet Troops Stay

By Henry Tanner
CAIRO, Oct. 1 (NYT).—Egypt and the Soviet Union have started to undertake the normalization of their relations on a new basis, without any Soviet military presence on Egyptian soil but with friendly cooperation in economic and other fields.

This, according to informed diplomats, is the meaning of the announcement last night that Premier Anwar Sadat will go to Moscow Oct. 18 for the first high-level talks between the two governments since President Anwar Sadat announced the abrupt ouster of an estimated 20,000 Soviet pilots, missile crews and advisers last July 12.

The president's decision came after a secret meeting here Friday night between Mr. Sadat and President Hafiz Assad of Syria, who had come to Cairo from an equally secret visit to Moscow.

Political sources affirmed that Mr. Assad played the role of an active mediator between Moscow and Cairo.

The sources stressed that whatever form the friendlier climate between Egypt and the Soviet Union might take, there would be no going back on Egypt's decision that there must be no Soviet military presence on Egyptian territory.

300 Russians Stay On
About 300 Soviet military instructors are all that is left of this presence. Soviet warships continue to use Egyptian naval facilities in Alexandria, Marsa Matruh and Port Said.

It is expected here that one of Mr. Sadat's first tasks in Moscow will be to obtain assurances that the Kremlin will continue to provide spare parts and replacements for the Soviet weapons now in Egypt. Egypt remains heavily dependent on such supplies since practically all its military equipment is from the Soviet bloc.

Mr. Sadat is thought certain to discuss the future of the large development projects that are being conducted here with Soviet financial and technical assistance. Questions of trade, which is heavy in both directions, also are thought to be high on the list of topics.

As foreign specialists here see it, Mr. Sadat's bargaining power will be considerable, since the Soviet Union must be anxious to protect its massive investment in Egypt.

Israel's Influence
Many diplomats here are convinced that the normalization of Soviet-Egyptian relations has been speeded up significantly by Israel's incursions into Lebanon and its aerial attacks on targets inside Syria in the aftermath of Munich.

Soviet and East-bloc diplomats all over the Middle East are reported to have invoked these events as proof that the friendship and support of the Soviet Union remains essential to Israel's neighbors.

Mr. Assad's successful mediation between Cairo and Moscow moreover is taken as an indication that he and President Sadat have been able to retain a relationship of mutual trust in spite of their divergent policies toward the Russians. Mr. Assad stated publicly at once that he would not follow suit. Some Syrian officials voiced bitter criticism of the Egyptian action.

Egypt's government-run newspapers and radio, on the other hand, ignored the Soviet military buildup in Syria until the day of Mr. Assad's arrival here, when it became front-page news.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman charged that a North Yemeni offensive against his country was completely a "suspicious aggressive movement" of British forces in Oman to the east.

13 Reported Killed
The Egyptian Middle East News Agency, in a dispatch from Sana's quelling a military source, said 13 civilians were killed and many wounded in the fighting. Several houses, a hospital, a school and a mosque have come under air attack by South Yemeni planes, the agency said.

In Cairo, North Yemeni Ambassador Mustafa Yakoubi and South Yemen's chargé d'affaires



ARAB LEADERS—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (right) bidding good-bye to Syrian President Hafiz Assad Saturday in Cairo after latter's quick visit to Egyptian capital.

Aden Proposes a Cease-Fire In Clash With North Yemen

BEIRUT, Oct. 1 (UPI).—South Yemen troops have captured the North Yemen border town of Qataba after a 15-hour air and artillery bombardment. The North Yemen Embassy in Beirut said today.

Unless South Yemeni troops withdraw from Qataba, the embassy said in a statement, "the armed forces of the (North) Yemeni Arab Republic will force them to do so."

In Aden, the South Yemeni government called for a cease-fire along the border between the two countries, where ground and air fighting has been going on for the past five days, the Iraqi News Agency said.

The North Yemeni Embassy said Qataba came under a "concentrated air and ground attack for 15 hours, in which 17 warplanes, some of them flown by foreigners, took part."

Three divisions, backed by heavy artillery and commanded by Ali Antar, the deputy defense minister of South Yemen, also took part in the attack, the statement said.

S. Yemen Blamed
The North Yemeni cabinet met in Sana today to consider the situation and "appealed to the people to prepare themselves for defending their land," the embassy said. The cabinet also held South Yemen responsible for all casualties and destruction caused so far, the statement said.

The cabinet said South Yemen was working to defeat every Arab effort to settle the conflict peacefully.

In a dispatch from Aden, the Iraqi agency said Premier Ali Nasser Mohammed of South Yemen proposed in a cable to Sana that a cease-fire should take effect from 5 p.m. (1500 GMT) today.

The agency said Mr. Mohammed also suggested that a joint committee be established to investigate the "incidents which began last Tuesday and continued until today."

The agency said the South Yemeni Presidential Council and cabinet held a meeting today to discuss the situation and "denounced the fighting between the sons of the one people."

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In Cairo, North Yemeni Ambassador Mustafa Yakoubi and South Yemen's chargé d'affaires

Amin Says Ugandan Officials Will Attend Peace Meeting

KAMPALA, Uganda, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin today responded to African peace-making efforts to settle Uganda's conflict with Tanzania by announcing that he would send a delegation to discuss peace proposals in Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia.

But, at the same time, he laid down a series of "bottom-line" demands to be met by the Somali delegation, including the withdrawal of troops from the Uganda-Tanzania border and the continued presence of Mr. Obote in Tanzania, where he fled when Gen. Amin overthrew his regime in January, 1971.

Mr. Amin said that, apart from President Nyerere's initiative, other African leaders had been working for peace behind the scenes.

Afterward, the Ugandan leader announced that Foreign Minister Wamukoye would head a delegation leaving for Mogadishu "some time this week."

At the same time, Gen. Amin said that Mr. Obote would also lead a five-man delegation to which he expected "clear, written answers" from President Nyerere himself.

The questions largely concerned Uganda's charges that President Nyerere, in cooperation with the Ugandan President Milton Obote, was responsible for the present crisis by sending troops to Uganda.

President Amin also charged that two Tanzanian battalions were entrenched on Ugandan soil close to the border and said that the Tanzanian leader was "now more imperialist than the imperialists since he wants to conquer neighboring countries by force."

In Mogadishu, the secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, Nto Shahaki, said that he was optimistic about an early settlement of the conflict.

The five-point peace plan put forward by the Somali president has not yet been made public. Two matters that will almost certainly have to be settled will be the withdrawal of troops from the Uganda-Tanzania border and the continued presence of Mr. Obote in Tanzania, where he fled when Gen. Amin overthrew his regime in January, 1971.

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North Vietnam, a Visitor Believes, Is Willing to Fight On Indefinitely

By Richard Dudman
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This is a summarizing article by the chief Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who spent two weeks, from Sept. 1 to 16, in North Vietnam.

WASHINGTON.—With a calm sense of the inevitable, North Vietnamese leaders are assuming that President Nixon will be re-elected and are preparing for four more years of war, if necessary. At the same time, they express willingness to negotiate peace terms with Mr. Nixon, either before or after the election, so long as that does not mean giving up their goal of "freedom and independence" for all Vietnam.

This reporter's dominant impression, after two weeks of observation in Hanoi and 750 miles of travel through the countryside, is that North Vietnam is willing and able to fight on almost indefinitely. North Vietnamese often quote the late President Ho Chi Minh's call in 1966 to "fight until complete victory" and his warning that the war might still last 10 or 20 years or longer, that Hanoi, Haiphong and other cities might be destroyed, but that the Vietnamese people would never give up.

In his will, he told his people that although new sacrifices would be necessary, "our rivers, our mountains, our men will always remain" and that when victory at last was won "we will rebuild our country 10 times more beautiful."

His words appear to be generally accepted as the literal truth.

Some Cities Devastated

Some cities have been largely devastated. One of the first was the panhandle railroad city of Vinh, which earlier visitors reported to have been almost destroyed by the Johnson administration's bombing campaign.

This reporter observed that much of Nam Dinh, once North Vietnam's third largest city, and almost all of the provincial capital of Ninh Binh have been leveled by what appeared to have been saturation bombing. North Vietnamese officials said those places had been hit heavily this year as well as in the 1960s.

Through the countryside, many villages and towns were found to have been almost totally wrecked. The railroad and highway junction town of Phu Ly, 35 miles south of Hanoi, was one example. Many brick kilns in the open countryside appeared to have been bombed this year.

"We don't know why they attack the brick kilns," my interpreter said. "Maybe they think they are something more modern."

Some of the bomb craters were already overgrown with grass and brush, leftovers from the Johnson bombing period. At other places, fresh dirt and freshly produced rubble pointed to the Nixon bombing campaign of this year.

Hanoi itself, with some spectacular exceptions, had not yet been bombed systematically. The suburbs have been hit hard and repeatedly. Officials showed the destruction of apartment houses in the middle of two large housing projects well inside the city limits—buildings that hardly could have been mistaken for anything else.

In Caves and Huts

But the destroyed cities already had been largely evacuated, and their essential functions were going on in caves and huts scattered through the countryside. And many of the factories and other essential functions in Hanoi had long since been evacuated—as had about half the population—according to North Vietnamese officials.

Officials said repeatedly that they were prepared to abandon Hanoi completely if President Nixon went ahead with what they considered a logical next step in escalation, the use of B-52s for the "carpet bombing" of the capital.

The probable effect of that strategy was impossible for a visitor to estimate. What could be said with certainty was that the heavy and continual bombing of North Vietnam by the Nixon administration, starting last April, had failed to prevent the production and distribution of essential supplies and had failed to weaken morale discernibly.

A two-week observation of the North indicates that the bombing had been sufficient to cause pain and misery to thousands of civilians but had fallen far short of achieving the military objective of wrecking North Vietnam's capacity to wage war, wrecking its economy or wrecking its will to carry on.

The North Vietnamese, in addition to their own efforts to cope with the bombing, have had good luck in the weather. The worst tropical storms struck elsewhere in the region, and there was no repetition of last year's floods. There were general predictions of a bumper rice crop this month.

Swarms of Children

Everywhere were signs of long-range preparations to continue the fight as long as necessary. Local officials pointed to the swarms of boys and girls of all ages in the towns and villages as proof that manpower could continue to be adequate as long as the war lasted.

Nor was there any indication that the country is short of men and women of military age. Many were seen on the streets. Officials said that many had been exempted from military service to continue studies that were regarded as essential.

Birth control is widely practiced in North Vietnam. Contraceptive devices are sold cheaply in drugstores, and abortions are said to be available at request. At the same time, large families are in vogue, probably with government encouragement. Young men and women often said, in answer to questions, that the right age for marriage was 18 for a woman and 20 for a man and that they hoped to have four or five children.

A Swedish diplomat in Hanoi told how North Vietnam had begun specific planning even for the postwar period. He has been working with North Vietnamese officials on a Swedish economic aid program; it includes not only a program for population control and a grant for medical supplies—both in the immediate future—but also plans for Swedish assistance in the construction of a paper mill after the war.

"I have worked on similar assistance projects with officials of Pakistan, Syria and Egypt, but I never before have dealt with such sophisticated economic planners as the North Vietnamese," he said. A conversation with a clerk in a gift shop in downtown Hanoi gave a sense of how at least one family has adapted to the bombing and how it regards the future. It was significant, too, that the goods she was selling in the state-owned store were tortoise-shell junks and carved ivory horses and roosters—hardly the bare essentials one might have expected.

Children Evacuated

She said that her husband, who worked in the Foreign Ministry, had arranged a day off to visit their children, a boy, 8, and

a girl, 3, who had been evacuated to a village 75 miles south of the capital.

"There have been frequent bombing attacks along the way, and my husband didn't want me to go," she said. "He started last night by train to the last station, and then the last 30 miles on his motorcycle, which he took with him on the train."

She said the boy had been evacuated during the Johnson administration's bombing campaign.

"He was a year old at the time, and I had to wean him a few months early," she recalled.

"The children are longing to return, but they told us last time we saw them that they know they can return to Hanoi only when there are no more American planes."

"We are living under the bombs, but we know we are fighting for freedom and independence. We are willing to accept any sacri-

fice. We know that when freedom and independence have been achieved we will have a more comfortable, happier life."

She was asked what future she wanted for her children. "My problem now is to look after them properly so they will grow up in good health," she said. "They should follow their own interests, but of course they must submit to the interests of the country."

"If it happens that they grow up and the war is still going on, I want them to join the army and fight the aggressors. I think the Americans will be defeated by them, but if the fatherland needs them, I want them to defend the fatherland."

Did the boy play with guns? she was asked. "Yes, he plays with guns, but he also plays with his football," she said.

Plan Countermoves

Professors in Spain Face Political Purges

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID.—Spanish university professors were holding secret meetings at the weekend to decide how to combat the ouster of more than 250 fellow professors and instructors.

Their fellows are being purged from Spain's 18 institutions of higher education because a secret military surveillance network has found them disloyal to Generalissimo Francisco Franco and responsible for fomenting student unrest through "subversive teaching."

The widespread political purge, which has been discussed for months in and out of the government, has already begun, and the names of the 250 who will be ousted are expected to be announced before the new academic year begins early this month according to sources close to the Education Ministry.

So far eight Valencia University professors and instructors have been suspended. The university's rector and governing board have threatened to resign, and half the opening of the university unless the eight are reinstated.

Sources said the names of the eight are on the "blacklist" compiled by the military surveillance group, headed by Lt. Col. Jose Ignacio San Martin, who has become one of Spain's most feared men in the past 18 months. His agents operate within government ministries, particularly education. They monitor the political ideas of officials and professors to identify "subversives" on and off the campus. They tap phones and use informers, according to sources.

Ousters Expected

Others on the list will be ousted either at once or in coming weeks, sources said. The sources declined to give the exact number, but agreed that "more than 250" was a reasonable estimate. Affected are professors and instructors who have no tenure, but are given one-year teaching contracts by the Education Ministry.

To counteract opposition among the 5,000-member contract professorial corps, the ministry has offered to extend contracts to three and five years. The purge of campus dissidents—which will also include about 150 students who will not be permitted to register because of their political backgrounds—has been seen as part of the regime's hard-nosed drive to end the political disturbances in the universities.

The campaign was signalled this summer when Gen. Franco issued a decree placing the universities under direct government control. The decree made university administrators and professors responsible for maintaining law and order on the campus and discipline in the classrooms.

The government is demanding that contract professors and instructors provide a police certificate of good conduct with their application. Col. San Martin's surveillance unit then attaches a secret report on the applicant's political background to his papers, sources say.

"Only those professors who have used their classrooms to promote subversive ideas which have nothing to do with education have anything to fear," said a source. "If we really wanted to get tough, the blacklist would be much longer."

The government is demanding that contract professors and instructors provide a police certificate of good conduct with their application. Col. San Martin's surveillance unit then attaches a secret report on the applicant's political background to his papers, sources say.

The retired former commander of all U.S. forces in the Pacific sees Vietnamization as a success and holds it 'absolutely essential' to remain a power in the Pacific

By John S. McCain Jr.

HONOLULU.—Viewing my tenure as commander in chief of Pacific forces, I am struck by the realization that there have been tremendous changes in this vast area within these four years. The United States has made great strides in attaining the goals of the Nixon Doctrine, which call for continued United States leadership in the Pacific—but with reduced American forces.

Under the Nixon Doctrine, foreign policy and our national security strategy of realistic deterrence, we have carefully and safely reduced our military manpower in the Pacific command from a high of more than one million servicemen and service women to less than 500,000. U.S. military withdrawals are continuing as our friends and allies assume ever greater responsibility for their own defense.

In South Vietnam, successful Vietnamization has permitted continued disengagement and redeployment of United States forces, so that by Dec. 1 we will have reduced our commitment there from over half a million men to less than 37,000. From a military viewpoint, I feel this is a sound figure. Were it not for the hordes of new North Vietnamese invaders into South Vietnam this spring, the U.S. military presence throughout South Asia could have been even further reduced.

ARVN Improved

President Nixon's plan to reduce the total U.S. troop commitment in South Vietnam is a result of our confidence that the South Vietnamese can continue to improve their capability for their own defense. We are seeing a much-improved South Vietnamese fighting force. The South Vietnamese are doing sound military planning. The South Vietnamese Army has come of age, and the South Vietnamese Air Force is performing a steadily growing role in support of South Vietnamese Army ground forces. Vietnamization is successful.

During the last four years South Vietnam has survived two major offensives from the North. The first was the Tet offensive of 1968. The second came last Easter weekend.

Many factors contributed to the halt of this most recent North Vietnamese offensive. The most important is the gallant manner in which the South Vietnamese armed forces rose to stop the enemy. They have shown the enemy and themselves they can succeed. They are good. The second most important resulted from the President's decision to mine the port of Haiphong and other North Vietnamese waterways, and to attack North Vietnam's logistics lines and war-making capability.

The President's decision to mine the harbors and renew the air attacks was a most courageous one. All of the ports have been mined, and the minefields have not been breached or breached since then by any merchant ships. While we have seen some minor lightning activities, this has been minimal; and we have destroyed many of the small craft involved in that lightning activity. The effect of the mining will be most apparent as the stockpiles of North Vietnam are depleted and her ability to mount major military activities on strict timetables is thereby denied.

Role Fulfilled

The U.S. forces have fulfilled their role in supporting the South Vietnamese in a superb manner. Particularly noteworthy and effective have been the U.S. air operations against the invading enemy forces. The B-52s, naval surface, ship gun, and the Air Force and Navy tactical air support aircraft, the gunships and air transports working on a round-the-clock basis in conjunction with the growing Vietnamese Air Force—all contributed a decisive role in beating the enemy invaders in Komhung, in An Loc, and now in Quang Tri. This U.S. naval and air power has assisted the South Vietnamese ground forces in taking the initiative on the battlefields against a highly mobile invading force of superior numbers and sophisticated firepower.



Two other factors have a direct influence on the North Vietnamese failure. First, North Vietnamese leaders had counted on a general uprising among the people of South Vietnam. It did not take place. The South Vietnamese people, unwilling to go over to the other side, moved south by the hundreds of thousands to avoid coming under control of the northern forces, just as they did in 1954.

Another area of significant change in the Pacific came on May 15, 1972, with the reversion of Okinawa to Japanese prefectural status. Since the end of World War II, Okinawa had been under U.S. control. Planning for this reversion began in 1963, and culminated last May. The agreements with Japan provide that the United States will retain military bases there, a key requirement for the United States deterrent posture in the Pacific.

Korea is a third area of dramatic change.

The conflict that had dominated that area for more than 25 years began to be eased in July as the governments of North and South Korea began bilateral talks. These talks, coming on the heels of twenty years of vituperation and conflict, directly reflect the wisdom of President Nixon's policy of normalizing our relations with all nations, particularly the People's Republic of China.

As commander in chief of all United States Pacific forces, I have had the responsibility for the defense of our national interests and our deterrent posture from the Arctic to Antarctica and across the broad expanse of the Pacific from California to the western Indian Ocean. Indicative of this great expanse and indicative of the importance of even the most remote parts of this broad area of United States interest, we are building a communications facility on the island of Diego Garcia in the middle

of the Indian Ocean. This facility is being built with the cooperation of the United Kingdom, and the United States will continue to operate ships in the Indian Ocean periodically.

Free world security throughout East Asia continues to rest on a combination of U.S. defense treaties, such as the South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) and ANZUS; the other strong regional agreements among Asian nations, and the five-power defense arrangement for Malaysia and Singapore, which involves forces from Great Britain, New Zealand and Australia.

I have regularly and strongly upheld the wisdom of maintaining adequate military defense in the Pacific through collective security during my four years as commander. Lately, I find it necessary to remind my countrymen that the finest weapons systems won't mean a thing if we don't support the men who defend our people and our soil.

Vietnam Visits

I visited Vietnam on a regular basis as commander in chief in the Pacific. I have been out in the heartlands to the tiny base camps and fire-support bases. I have visited the major military installations. Through-out these visits, I have talked with hundreds of our soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen. I find this group of American young men as outstanding as any youth I have known anywhere any time. They are intelligent, dedicated to the performance of their duties, and a credit to our country. I am extremely proud of them. Our nation can be proud of them.

Looking to the future, the strength of our U.S. air and naval forces in Southeast Asia will depend on the political actions taken to resolve the conflict, and on the enemy's military actions. I am convinced the months immediately ahead are critical for the stability of all that the United States and allied forces have achieved thus far in Indochina.

Our ultimate goal in the Pacific is the encouragement of strong, viable economies and the right of self-determination for all the peoples of the region. I have no doubt that our assistance will be required and will be forthcoming in Asia in the years ahead. It is absolutely essential for the stability of the free world that the United States remain a Pacific power.

Adm. John S. McCain Jr., chief of United States Pacific forces from 1968 until this month, is now special consultant to the Chief of Naval Operations. This article is from the senior service of The New York Times.

Ulster Talks a Disappointment

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON (NYT).—Within the next few days, William Whitelaw, Northern Ireland's administrator, and his advisers in Belfast and London will set out to deal with the precarious political options that face Ulster.

The hazards that Mr. Whitelaw and the British government face were made especially clear at the three-day conference on the political future of Northern Ireland that ended last night. The Ulster delegates, and probably Mr. Whitelaw, returned home in a mood that blended all the tangled emotions of the Northern Ireland crisis: disappointment, anger, confusion and just a trace of hope.

For one, Mr. Whitelaw clearly disappointed the delegates from the three Northern Ireland parties with the decision that Britain will not issue any final pronouncement about the political future of Ulster, which had been expected. Instead, Britain will list the various options that are still open and contain an analysis behind each one—a delaying tactic clearly meant to bide time in the hope of curbing violence.

(A Unionist party delegate, representing old-line Protestant opinion, called it a "disastrous decision." The Guardian, a left-of-center newspaper, said yesterday: "Nothing is to be gained and much to be lost by delay.")

Mr. Whitelaw was obviously disappointed too. The groups attending the meeting in London, England, maintained the same positions they held before the three days of talks.

The Unionist party, which dominated Northern Ireland for 51 years until Britain imposed direct rule in March, essentially insisted on Protestant ascendancy in the province. The two moderate groups, the Alliance and Northern Ireland Labor party, pressed their case for a local assembly with some powers firmly in the hands of the Catholic minority, and the local police under the control of the British government instead of Ulster's Protestants.

Moreover, British officials were deeply disappointed about the political parties directly linked to the Catholic minority—a boycott comparable to Ireland's abstentionist policy. The opposition parties failed to appear because 241 Catholics, suspected members of the Irish Republican Army, are still held in the Long Kesh internment camp.

Although Mr. Whitelaw and his colleagues have emphasized their "open mind" on Ulster, an outline of the new system has become apparent over the last three days. The new plan largely discards the course of action urged by the Unionist party and, to a

lesser degree, the predominantly Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party. The party recently proposed that Britain and the Irish Republic have joint control over Ulster as an interim step toward the unification of Northern Ireland, where two-thirds of the population is Protestant. In the Irish Republic, 95 percent of the population is Catholic.

Britain's limited objective would be to achieve Protestant consent for an administration in which the Catholic minority would have an active share. On a broader scale, the British government is now contemplating a 100-seat assembly to replace the 52-member parliament that was disbanded with direct rule. Membership in the assembly would be based on proportional representation that would give the Catholic groups, as well as moderate parties, a sizable share of seats.

Although the new assembly would have control over domestic affairs, such as health, education and development, responsibility for the army as well as many functions of the police would remain in Britain's hands. This has been the case since direct rule.

Sources also indicate that Britain will also call for a council of Ireland—comprised of representatives from Ulster, the Irish Republic and London—to deal with mutual economic problems, especially in the event of Britain's entry into the EEC.

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And a Threat From the EEC

The Duty-Free Oases of World Airports

By Marilyn Bender

AMSTERDAM (NYT)—A Swiss banker who specializes in currency arbitrage and carries the most price of the Turkish lira and the Indian rupee at his fingertips, bought a bottle of Chanel No. 5 at the Schiphol Airport shopping center here the other day while waiting for a flight to London.

"It's 50 cents cheaper here than in London or Paris," he said, and then went on to enumerate the best place to buy Beethoven's (the Van der Meer), Johnny Walker Black Label Scotch (Shannon) and Japanese cameras (here at Schiphol). "But go to one of those discount stores on the side streets of New York for German cameras," he said.

The banker is one of a breed of specialized consumer experts—the technocrats, diplomats and politicians—who commute in and out of the world's bustling airports and, while they wait for their flight, compare duty-free bargains.

Duty-free shopping centers, these oases of luxury products, born of customs duties as well

as national and local taxes, have spread to most international airports. Shannon pioneered the concept in 1947. Rome, until now the conspicuous exception in Western Europe, will have one early next year.

But despite the common denominator of tax freedom, prices are not uniform. Varying rates of inflationary pressures, such as soaring airport concession rentals, manufacturers' prices and other operating costs, together with the shrunken power of the devalued U.S. dollar, have whittled down the bargains.

EEC Proposal

Recently, the managers of duty-free shopping centers in the European airports met in Paris to ponder another threat. Currently, amid the tangled negotiations of the European Economic Community in Brussels is a proposal to forbid duty-exempt purchases to passengers bound for Common Market destinations. The Swiss banker would not be able to buy his Chanel No. 5 here when he was going to London. He could if he was headed for Johannesburg. After all, it has been argued,

one cannot buy a tax-free bottle of Scotch at Kennedy Airport and take it to another city in the United States. Why, then, should travelers within a somewhat united Western Europe be allowed to do so?

One reason for the delay in the ban is the failure thus far to reach uniformity on the value-added tax among the six Common Market countries and their candidates for admission. In the Netherlands, the VAT has reached a 14 percent level in the three years since it was introduced. Britain will not have the sales levy until next year.

Airport managers are justifiably concerned about anything that would curtail the flow of shoppers' money into their tills. Duty-free buying has provided an increasing source of revenue for airport improvements. The ban could affect 40 percent of the 8 million passengers who filter through Schiphol and will leave behind \$28 million in purchases this year.

Lid on Prices

Unlike other airports that are more inevitable gateways to Europe and the world, the Schiphol Airport Authority, with the as-

sent of the Dutch government, pursues a determined policy of keeping prices down in its shops to attract visitors to the Netherlands. Rentals are kept to a minimum for the 15 concessionaires who offer a variety of temptations from automobiles, diamonds and photographic and sound equipment to delicatessen, scented candles and Dutch tulip bulbs.

Rentals, as well as the individually negotiated percentage fees that concessionaires are charged, remained fixed during the last five years but a 15 percent increase is scheduled for next year.

The largest sales—about \$10 million this year—are made by KLM, the Dutch airline, which runs the alcohol and tobacco concession. KLM has a competitive edge on liquor concessionaires in other airports because it flies in Scotch on its own planes, thereby cutting shipping charges.

Tax collectors are the natural enemies of airport shopping. The duty-free merchants weathered the storms of 1965, when the United States slashed its tourist exemption from \$500 to \$100 and from one gallon of alcohol to one quart, only to face the Common Market's plan now.

After CAB Eases Ticket Restrictions

Charter-Flight Battle Goes to the U.S. Courts

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK (NYT)—A bitter legal battle has begun to develop between scheduled and non-scheduled airlines over a new civil Aeronautics Board regulation that will permit all Americans to fly on low-cost charter flights.

At stake are billions of dollars for the rival airline factions—and the possibility that air transportation could undergo historic changes that would affect millions of American travelers.

The non-scheduled airlines apparently won the first round in the dispute when—in what was clearly a tactical move—they filed three suits in a Washington federal court to appeal certain features of the regulation.

The quick action had the effect of insuring that the inevitable court battle over the regulation will be heard in the Washington court, where the non-scheduled airlines feel they have a better chance of winning than in New York, where the scheduled airlines were expected to file suit.

Ending months of debate on the issue, the CAB voted 3 to 2 Wednesday to permit any person to take advantage of the "bulk buying" principle of charter flights.

Under previous regulations, only

persons who were members of student, ethnic and fraternal groups, clubs, unions or other so-called "affinity" groups were legally eligible for charter flights. They had to have been members of the organization for at least six months, although this restriction was widely violated.

Because charter airlines usually fly with all—or virtually all—of their seats occupied, passengers typically pay about half as much as they would on regularly scheduled flights.

This is because fares on scheduled airlines reflect the cost of flying airplanes by timetables on a year-round basis, taking off whether there are customers or not. On the average, their planes fly with half the seats empty.

The CAB—as well as governments in Europe and other countries—had been under growing pressure from consumer groups and political leaders to drop the eligibility restrictions on the ground that they discriminated against travelers who did not belong to organizations.

To qualify for charter flights, passengers will have to sign up for the trips at least three months before departure and pay a deposit of 25 percent of the fare, a deposit which will not be returned in most cases.

Airlines will carry groups of 40 or more at charter rates. The travel groups will be formed by travel agents acting on behalf of travelers or by any person who assembles a group of 30 or more other persons in the interest of saving travel expenses. Members of the group need not know each other.

Saturday Airways, one of five major U.S. non-scheduled airlines (the others are World, Trans International, Capitol and Overseas National) filed two appeals to the CAB ruling in the Court of Ap-

peals for the District of Columbia at 9 a.m. Thursday.

Leonard Bebecheck, a lawyer for the airline, said the legal petitions raised objections to certain technical restrictions in the new rule, including, for example, a requirement that children pay the same fare as adult passengers. One of the suits was filed in the name of two children.

At 2:20 p.m., the National Air Carrier Association, a lobbying group of major non-scheduled lines, filed a petition along similar grounds in the same court.

West German Prize to Polish Jew

FRANKFURT, Oct. 1 (UPI)—The West German book publishers association today awarded its 1972 peace prize to Janusz Korczak, a Polish Jew who died in a Nazi gas chamber in 1942 rather than abandon 200 orphans in his care.

A writer, educator and doctor before his death at age 63, he was awarded the prize for his published works on the rights of children to be loved, respected and educated and on the necessity for all societies to uphold these rights.

West Germany's President, Gustav Heinemann, and its Science

Minister, Klaus von Dohnanyi, attended the ceremonies at St. Paul's Church, where a representative of the Polish Korczak Committee accepted the prize and a \$3,000 endowment for a Warsaw orphan's home.

The Jewish Council in West Germany and the Jewish publishers association protested against giving the prize money to Poland, calling it an anti-Jewish country.

The West German publishers agreed to bestow an equal sum on the Israeli Korczak Committee for a monument near Tel Aviv.

Scottish Company Turning To Classics to Gain Depth

By Oleg Kerensky

YORK, England (NYT)—Lip service has been paid for several years to the idea of decentralizing British ballet, instead of it all being based on London. Until recently, however, there were only two regional companies of any importance, and both of these were small groups, specializing in modern chamber works rather than attempting the standard classics.

Northern Dance Theatre, based in Manchester, is still in that category. But two years ago, Western Theatre Ballet, which originally hailed from Bristol, translated itself into Scottish Theatre Ballet and set about establishing itself as the national ballet of Scotland, based in Glasgow. The transformation is not yet complete,

some of the avant-garde chamber repertory of former years remains, and the company is still dependent on the English provinces for many of its touring dates. It now has 38 dancers and a small orchestra, and Peter Darrell, the artistic director, is gradually trying to enrich the repertoire with some of the well-known classics, which are generally more rewarding to the box office, the dancers and the audience, than more experimental fare.

Last week at York, the company launched its autumn tour with its first staging of "The Nutcracker," Act 2. The intention is to add the first act next year. "The Kingdom of Sweet" from "The Nutcracker" is never the most exciting or interesting of classical diversifications and it really needs spectacle, a big orchestra and first-class dancers to make its full effect.

Spectacle Provided

Spectacle is provided by Philip Prowse's elaborate and original costumes and, to some extent, by his set consisting of immovable colored balls, a bit like plastic oranges and lemons. The effect may be more striking later, as the stage at York was not large enough to accommodate as many of these balls as Mr. Prowse intended. Leonard Salzedo's reduction of the Tchaikovsky score is as effective as could be expected, but one does miss the lush sound of a full opera-house orchestra.

The biggest snag is that the new choreography, especially devised for his dancers by Mr. Darrell, is not very interesting. The Arabian dance, for example, starts with a female soloist being

divested of elaborate black veils by four cavaliers and ends with them draping the veils around her, only to remove them yet again. The Chinese dance is merely two gossiping women. There are some children on the stage, which never fails to please an audience.

The famous pas de deux for the Sugar Plum fairy and the prince is more or less as Ivanov intended, and was very capably danced by both casts I saw. But the total effect is mild rather than exciting and the impression left, as by Mr. Darrell's unusually dramatic version of "Giselle" last year, is that the company is not strong enough technically to do justice to the classics.

3 Short Works

"The Nutcracker" was preceded by three short works inherited from Western Theatre Ballet. Walter Gore's "Light Fantastic" is a charming little suite, with a particularly touching number in which a self-confident philanthropist pretends to show a moony ditherer how to catch a girl, but actually takes the girl himself. Cristian Addams (a new recruit from London's Festival Ballet), Michael Beare (formerly of the Royal Ballet) and Sally Collard-Gentle gave it a lot of character. It was unfortunate that owing to one of those many mishaps that plague all tours, the orchestration was not available and Chabrier's music had to be played as a trio for two pianists and a horn.

This was the more regrettable as the two following works, Jack Carter's "Cage of God" and Maurice Béjart's "Sonate à Trois," also use only two or three instruments; both of them are similar too in attempting to tell complex stories through simple dance and mime, with "Sonate à Trois" being the more successful of the two. But like "Light Fantastic," it involves a lot of play with chairs, which also contributed to a feeling of repetitiveness about the first part of the program.

The other program, which Scottish Theatre Ballet is now presenting, is "Tales of Hoffman," a three-act ballet by Mr. Darrell, which had its world premiere in Scotland in April. I had not seen it before and it has not yet been performed in London. It is an immensely enjoyable and skilful balletic version of the opera and is easily the best thing Mr. Darrell has yet done. It shows the company to great advantage, making them look as such good classical dancers as to strengthen one's regret that they were not further extended in "The Nutcracker."

Melodious Score

John Lanchbery has arranged a melodious and danceable score from the opera and other pieces of Offenbach, and Alistair Livingstone has designed a series of splendid costumes and sets. Jorge Salazar, another recruit from festival, captured the various moods and ages of Hoffmann, and was suitably elegant in the vision scene which Mr. Darrell has invented for the Antonia episode. Marian St. Claire was a lovely Antonia, both as the gentle and loving invalid and as the stylish ballerina she becomes when hypnotized by Dr. Miracle. Hilary Deben as the doll Olympia and Elaine McDonald as the courtesan Giulietta were admirable too, and so were Harold King, Kit Leithy and Michael Beare as three bouncy boys in the tavern scene. The style of the ballet is a mixture of folkloric Bournonville, character Massine and neo-classical Cranko. Mr. Darrell's choreography may not be original but it is attractive and cheerful and tells the story very clearly, even rounding it off more neatly than the unfinished opera. It is exactly the kind of work Scottish Theatre Ballet needs to win new audiences with a distinctive repertoire of its own.

Metropolitan Sells Rousseau, Van Gogh Works

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (NYT)—The Metropolitan Museum, in an unprecedented action, has sold two of its modern masterpieces, Vincent Van Gogh's "The Olive Pickers" and Douanier Rousseau's "Monkeys in the Jungle."

Although sales from the museum's collections are not uncommon, the Metropolitan Museum had not previously disposed of works of the quality of the Van Gogh and the Rousseau.

The news came only a day after Thomas P. F. Hoving, the museum's director, had taken pains to play down the fact that the Metropolitan planned to sell major works at auction.

The sales, which took place six months ago, were reluctantly confirmed yesterday by Mr. Hoving in response to reports that the two paintings had reappeared at the market.

Mr. Hoving defended the museum's action on the grounds that the proceeds had been used to improve the balance of its collections.

Mr. Hoving refused to say how much was received for the two works. The value of the Rousseau has been estimated at more than \$1 million and the Van Gogh at \$1.5 million.

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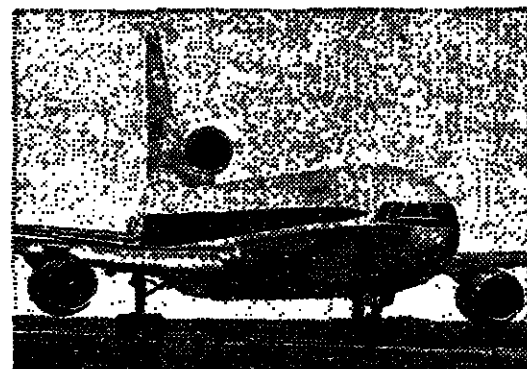
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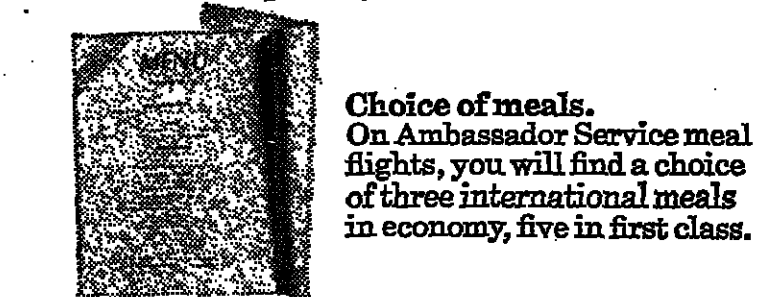
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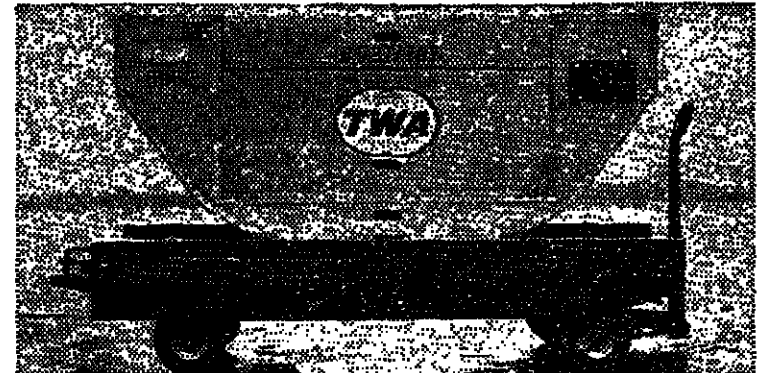
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The New Asia

Premier Tanaka's journey to Peking and his agreement with the Chinese government is one of the most dramatic events in modern Asian history. Consider: Japan has been technically at war with Mainland China since 1941; actually at war since 1937, and in state of quasi-war certainly since 1931, when the "Manchurian Incident" and the subsequent creation of the puppet state of Manchukuo by Japan spread the explosive materials that were to be fired into long and ravaging conflict. One might even go back to 1915, when Japan took over (and expanded) Imperial Germany's holdings in China; to the Russo-Japanese war, 10 years before that, when Japan succeeded to most of czarist Russia's interests in Manchuria, or another decade earlier, when the new Japan won its first war—against China—and a foothold in Korea.

To bring a diplomatic close to such a history is much, to arrange for peaceful and, presumably, mutually advantageous relations between the world's most populous nation and one of the great industrial powers is even more—in terms of the future. To a very large degree, the Tanaka-Chou accord sets a seal on the new Asia—an Asia in which the governments are preponderantly indigenous rather than largely colonial; in which the Soviet Union remains the only European nation with great strategic interest, and in which the United States, although still powerful, can be at most first among equals in a Pacific community.

The change over the past generation has

been truly revolutionary—as revolutionary as the unification of Mainland China under Mao. The agreement with Japan marks a victory for the Chinese, in that it confirms its territorial integrity against an ambitious neighbor, and a victory for industrialized Japan that was denied to militarized Japan. What it will hold for the future depends in part upon how China and Japan adapt themselves to their new relationship, to one another and to the continent in which they now loom so large, each in its fashion. It will depend, too, on how the Soviet Union and the United States adapt, and the extent to which they acknowledge the realities of which the Tanaka-Chou communiqué was only a formal expression.

For the United States, those realities were long masked by considerations which, however important they seemed at the time, say, of the Korean War, the bombardments of Quemoy and Matsu, or the initial involvement in Indochina, are certainly outdated. That this was openly recognized by the fact of President Nixon's visit to Peking is a manifestation of practical statesmanship, for only in that way, by a pioneering effort on the part of the United States, could the present rapprochement between China and Japan have been achieved without major friction in the Pacific. The warmth that greeted the formalities of Mr. Tanaka's departure for Tokyo may have eclipsed the politeness that accompanied Mr. Nixon to Air Force One—but what it represents is unquestionably among the most important results of the American President's travels.

The World's People

In recent days two milestones of sorts were passed in the long campaign to reduce the runaway rate of world population growth. Both are encouraging; neither implies solution of any of the basic problems.

In this country, federal statistics indicate that the fertility rate for the last half-year has dropped to the precise level indicated as necessary to offset deaths. Census Bureau statisticians believe that this is the first time this so-called replacement level—2.1 children per woman of child-bearing age—has been held for as long as six months.

Behind the encouraging statistical extrapolations, however, is the sober fact that this low fertility rate would have to be maintained for as long as seventy years—through two generations—before the United States would achieve a zero population growth. And many demographers believe that the lowered birth rate of the past five years could easily be reversed in coming years, particularly since there are now 1.9 million women aged eighteen, compared with 1.1 million 20 years ago.

The second milestone came at the United

Nations, with Secretary-General Waldheim's call for a world conference on demography in 1974, designated "world population year."

Until recent years, the issue of population growth touched such sensitive national, religious and moral nerves that it could scarcely be raised at the United Nations. Even now, in much of the less developed world, the governments' lip service to family planning programs stirs little or no enthusiasm for effective implementation. Whether from moral hesitancy or the mistaken belief that military and political power depends on ever-increasing numbers of people, the population in Africa, Latin America and much of Asia continues to grow at an explosive 2 1/2 percent yearly.

Population growth is a problem for the industrialized countries as much as the less developed. The forthcoming world demographic conferences will force systematic study by governments and interested agencies into problems which all share and to which no one yet has the answers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Misdirected Aid

The Senate's latest rejection of an end-the-war amendment to a military aid authorization bill has cleared the way for early enactment of comprehensive foreign assistance legislation.

The emerging aid package is deplorably weighted in favor of military assistance, much of it of dubious merit. The overall aid appropriation that was passed by the House last week provides for a \$449-million increase in arms aid over last year's appropriation, with the bulk of the \$193-billion total allocated to supporting assistance and grant aid that are largely earmarked for South Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand. The Senate's authorization action sustains this misdirection of the major part of necessarily limited U.S. foreign assistance funds to the destructive and futile Indochina conflict.

Nevertheless, there are some positive features in the prospective aid package that should not be sacrificed. The House bill encompasses a modest, but nonetheless welcome, increase in economic appropriations. Even more generous economic aid provisions are contained in a bill reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee, including

full funding for the Inter-American and Asian Development Banks, which were severely cut in the House measure. Both the House and the Senate committees have provided for a long-overdue American contribution of \$320 million to the International Development Association, the soft loan window of the World Bank.

A bad aid bill which includes such constructive elements is better than none at all, especially at a time when the World Bank and other international institutions have been calling attention to the ominously widening gap between have and have-not nations around the world. But the United States should be giving much more. At a time when other developed nations are moving ahead toward the United Nations target of 0.7 percent of gross national product allocated to external development assistance, the American effort has dropped to around 0.32 percent of GNP. This country will not regain its rightful role of leadership in the area of international cooperation and development until it finally renounces the war in Southeast Asia that has so grossly distorted its foreign policy priorities.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Japan-China Relations

One must think big to grasp the momentous significance of the agreement restoring the relations between Peking and Tokyo which the old pre-war Japan so rudely shattered. Mao-Confucius turned Communist party boss—condescendingly but politely accepted the dignified apologies of Mr. Tanaka, symbolic samurai of the world's peaceful export markets. Chiang Kai-shek once again served as ritual sacrifice by having recognition transferred from Formosa to China. All this is the inevitable consequence of the Sino-American detente,

which itself was the inevitable acceptance of a saner Red China's place in the balance of power against an expansionist Russia. In both cases, what had to be done has been done as well, as smoothly and as sensibly as was possible in the circumstances. Yet the result is to end the relative strategic and diplomatic freeze which American power has achieved in the Pacific. The whole vast area seems destined to become an arena for great power competition, second to none in importance. . . diplomats of the world get out your maps of the Pacific.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 2, 1897

PARIS—The Spanish crisis is not yet ended, although it is generally believed that Señor Sagasta will be called to power with a liberal cabinet. Our dispatches this morning announce that he has arrived in Madrid and has had an interview with the Queen-Regent. The Cuban question is still the main one to be considered and Señor Sagasta by his championship of home rule for Cuba seems to offer a way of satisfying the Cubans.

Fifty Years Ago

October 2, 1923

NEW YORK—The New York Yankees won the American League pennant for the second year in succession and will again make it an all New York series with Miller Huggins' Yankees meeting John McGraw's Giants, the champions of the National League, also for the second time. The two teams met in last season's fall classic with the Giants winning five games to three. This time it will be the best four out of seven. The Yankees are the favorites.



Yugoslavia Confronts Affluence

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE—In a village near Belgrade, the solid but modest peasant homes have new neighbors. Alongside many of them have appeared glass and brick villas, some with modernistic, swooping roofs and touches that have an obvious debt to Frank Lloyd Wright.

The peasants refer to owners of these houses as "bogasti"—the rich guys—and many seem to resent their appearance in the village.

Villa owners in turn have told of having their houses vandalized during their absence, and of finding little sympathy among the local police.

The villas are the most visible evidence of the new, propertied middle class which is enjoying unprecedented affluence in Yugoslavia. The frictions are much the same as in non-Communist countries between working people near the bottom and professional men near the top.

The phenomenon is at the center of an ideological debate which many people think may signal a mild swing of the political pendulum in Yugoslavia. President Tito has lashed out at the "bourgeois" who have illegally accumulated wealth. Stane Dolanc, the Slovene who is in charge of Tito's campaign to restore party authority in every walk of life, has said flatly that "illegally attained property must be returned."

In the republic of Serbia, a law is proposed that would strip Belgradians of investment property. Anybody living in a state apartment and owning a weekend home would have to give up the flat or turn the villa over to state management.

Unprecedented Step

The effect of that would be an unprecedented step in a country that has already nationalized property once, in the 1940s after the revolution. It would mean a second nationalization that would level in one dramatic stroke some of the class differences in Yugoslavia.

Even the fact that it is being contemplated tends to contradict those who have said that ideology no longer has any importance in this country.

"In the Soviet Union ideology has had a fairly steady impact since the revolution," said a Belgrade professor. "In Yugoslavia, ideology is cyclical. From 1958 to 1963 many developments took place outside its framework. But since then you have had a consistent attempt to restore its importance."

In a major speech several weeks

ago, Tito said the League of Communists could and should "interfere in everything." This argument was pressed again more recently by Dolanc, who said that Communists are in power in Yugoslavia and should use their power.

For those who are displeased with the way things have been going here, the "new middle class" is an obvious target.

While that group includes many party functionaries, it also embraces a wide layer of non-Communist, such as doctors, lawyers, private craftsmen and professional athletes. Under Yugoslavia's relatively free market economy they began to live like middle-class people everywhere.

There are an estimated 42,000 weekend houses in the country. Traveling salesmen, company directors, football players, architects and engineers all are said to be able to earn over 100,000 dinars (\$6,000) a year, which passes for excessive wealth here. Though they are taxed in theory at 70 percent of their incomes, there are many ways to dodge the tax, and many do. Land speculation and rent gouging are Belgrade ways of life and some cooperative flats in the capital go for \$20,000, a figure far out of the range of ordinary workers. Some people own a villa in the country and another on the seashore which they rent to foreigners in the peak season.

Future Playgrounds

Within a two-hour drive from Belgrade—through colorful villages and past dozens of roadside vegetable stands—model communities have been started as future playgrounds for the more affluent in the capital. Many of the people building in these places are doctors or craftsmen who have saved for years to raise the money and who have done most of the building work themselves with the help of some local labor.

In tackling the problem of the newly rich, or newly comfortable, the Yugoslav leadership is confronting an unusually difficult challenge—the challenge of affluence. The dilemma is to provide more social justice and equality without killing the spirit of incentive that has pushed other parts of society to the edge of affluence.

According to one well-informed Yugoslav journalist, the proposed housing nationalization law will not be approved. First, he pointed out, many of the Serbian aristocrats who would have to vote on it are owners of villas. Second, the proposed law is regressive. It would take away the incentive

for ordinary people to throw themselves into the uphill battle for more adequate housing in Belgrade.

Some people believe that there are enough built-in checks and balances in Yugoslav society to prevent the pendulum swinging toward any extreme. Nevertheless, it is obvious that Tito and those around him are in earnest this time about ending the disorder in Yugoslav life and replacing it with a new respect for individual security and economic stability.

After all the disappointments of past years, any hope of a negotiated end to the war must be shadowed by skepticism. Doubts are strengthened by the knowledge that President Nixon will use the very fact of the talks going on for political purposes.

"On the basis of experience," one man long concerned with the Vietnam problem said, "you have to think that any sign of possible success in the negotiations is a combination of false hopes and game-playing by Nixon and Kissinger." The North Vietnamese have publicly discounted talk of progress in Paris and sources close to them still speak of election-year American politics.

On the other hand, one has to ask why Hanoi is playing the game if that is all it is. Le Duc Tho does not do things by accident. Why are he and his colleagues helping to re-elect Richard Nixon?

No Slackening

Western observers who have been in North Vietnam recently report no slackening in the expressed determination to bear the burdens of the war, including American bombing, indefinitely if necessary. Nor is there any convincing sign of a crippled capacity to fight. Richard Dandman of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch saw long lines of trucks bearing weapons and supplies between Haiphong and Hanoi.

But a continuing war effort would not be inconsistent with a decision by the North Vietnamese leaders to try seriously for a settlement. They may have a different perception now of American political and psychological realities. They may be feeling more pressure from the constituencies that matter to them—in Moscow and Peking. French officials, who have as good contacts as anyone with the two sides in the peace talks, are expressing a high degree of optimism.

What, then, could be the framework of a settlement? Even to explore that question in a speculative way is to realize the immense intellectual difficulties involved in trying to compromise positions so deeply opposed in political objectives, fears and pride.

In President Nixon's declared view the only appropriate way to change the legitimate government

More Cautious in Future Burger on the Court

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—A new session of the Supreme Court is now starting, and there is some talk around here that the so-called Nixon Court may have a more enduring influence on the history of the Republic in the next 20 years than anything else Mr. Nixon has done or will do.

This may very well be true. Franklin Roosevelt, for all his influence on the Court, was into his second term in the White House before he was able to make his first Supreme Court appointment—Hughes. Lafayette Black of Alabama. But Mr. Nixon has already been able to appoint four of the nine justices, including Chief Justice Burger, in his first three and a half years, and if he is re-elected in November, which is not an outrageous assumption, he may appoint one or two more, at least.

Justice William O. Douglas and Justice William J. Brennan are said to be holding on primarily to retain a strong liberal voice on the court, and Justice Thurgood Marshall was reported recently to be in poor health, though a careful check suggests that this report was exaggerated, if not wholly untrue.

Already some observers feel that Mr. Nixon's four appointees have made some difference on criminal and First Amendment cases, but it is a little early and maybe even a little silly to talk about a "Nixon Court" as if these appointees would follow a pre-arranged ideological line.

No Reversals

For example, the court as now organized has not reversed a single decision of the court presided over by Chief Justice Earl Warren, and the new chief justice feels it is important to assume that this court has changed direction. He prefers to talk about a change of pace.

Chief Justice Burger is very much concerned about the rising burden of cases. He points out that the U.S. district courts had 92,000 cases last year, and 145,000 cases last year; 10 years ago, the U.S. courts of appeals had 4,200 appeals filed, and last year more than 14,500; 10 years ago, 2,400 cases in the Supreme Court, and last year more than 4,500.

"This is an unprecedented explosion of litigation," Chief Justice Burger told the American Bar Association recently, "and it significantly outpaces the growth of population. Even though we have increased the number of active federal judgeships from 384 to 498 in the last 30 years, that is less than half the rate of increase in cases."

Furthermore, new kinds of

cases present novel and difficult problems; criminal cases take from two to three times as long to try as in times past; dispositions by pleas of guilty have declined due to many factors, including relaxed bail standards; dilatory tactics are being used to exploit the liberal bail provisions while the multiplicity of successive motions and repeated continuances continue the time of judges and court personnel.

Even if there had not been any changes in the personnel of the highest court, Chief Justice Burger believes that these "new kinds of cases" and "new and difficult problems" would have compelled the court to be cautious about taking on too many cases or trying to dispose of them without the greatest care.

The chief justice recognizes that the court will be an object of controversy and criticism, but he believes it is unwise to characterize the new members of the court as conservative or liberal until they have had a great deal more time on the bench.

He would leave some time, too, for the influence of argument in chambers and points to the fact that he and Associate Justice Black, while they were supposed to be of differing and even conflicting judicial philosophies, actually came to be close personal friends with mutual respect for each other's views.

History of Shifts

The history of the court, of course, is replete with accounts of men who came on the bench with reputations as extreme conservatives or liberals and who changed fundamentally under the influence of changing events and the honest clash of argument.

Accordingly, it is the chief justice's hope that the new court will be able to work away a little more quietly in the coming session than have past ones. He has indicated that he will help the press improve its coverage of the court and hopes it is an end to personalizing the court.

He wonders, for example, if it really helps objective appraisal of the court's work to have it characterized as the "Nixon Court" or the "Burger Court" or the "Warren Court." Its members are individuals with their own views and separate personalities and are not likely to be unduly influenced by the chief justice. Maybe it was fair to talk about the "Marshall Court," but in general, Chief Justice Burger feels that even this tends to distort the work of diverse and independent men who respond to different ways to changing conditions.

Is Paris Happening?

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Outside of the small circle officially involved, none of us can really be informed on the state of the talks between Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho. But among some people who have thought about Vietnam for years there is now a feeling—a tingling sensation, as one put it—that something just could happen in Paris.

After all the disappointments of past years, any hope of a negotiated end to the war must be shadowed by skepticism. Doubts are strengthened by the knowledge that President Nixon will use the very fact of the talks going on for political purposes.

"On the basis of experience," one man long concerned with the Vietnam problem said, "you have to think that any sign of possible success in the negotiations is a combination of false hopes and game-playing by Nixon and Kissinger." The North Vietnamese have publicly discounted talk of progress in Paris and sources close to them still speak of election-year American politics.

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But a continuing war effort would not be inconsistent with a decision by the North Vietnamese leaders to try seriously for a settlement. They may have a different perception now of American political and psychological realities. They may be feeling more pressure from the constituencies that matter to them—in Moscow and Peking. French officials, who have as good contacts as anyone with the two sides in the peace talks, are expressing a high degree of optimism.

What, then, could be the framework of a settlement? Even to explore that question in a speculative way is to realize the immense intellectual difficulties involved in trying to compromise positions so deeply opposed in political objectives, fears and pride.

In President Nixon's declared view the only appropriate way to change the legitimate government

in Saigon is by elections. The United States will not join in imposing a coalition government because that could be a cover for Communist control and a "blood-bath." After an internationally supervised cease-fire and the return of prisoners, the United States would withdraw all its forces and leave a political settlement to the Vietnamese.

Hanoi's Fears

Hanoi, for its part, rejects elections managed by the Saigon administration. It fears that its own people would be the victims of a bloodbath if left to the control of President Nguyen Van Thieu and his police. It wants the United States to agree to a coalition by way of final settlement before leaving, so the Americans will have no excuse for returning—specifically for resuming the bombing—if unwelcome political change occurs in Saigon.

In general terms, one can begin to imagine ways of closing those wide differences. President Thieu could resign a much longer time before elections than the one month the U.S. has offered, but leaving the Saigon administration otherwise intact. The political future could be judged by leaving each side in control of its own areas, offering some form of guarantees for physical safety and protection from arrest on both

sides and having elections not under the present Thieu constitution but for a constituent assembly to draft a new one.

The trouble is that stating such ideas exposes the real difficulties. For example, would the United States continue to supply massive military assistance to a Saigon government after a cease-fire? Would President Nixon accept any effective limit on that rule? How could Hanoi conceivably accept the continued existence, without President Thieu himself, of the army, police and bureaucratic apparatus through which Thieu has arrested thousands and suppressed all opposition?

Most Difficult

Most difficult of all, would Nguyen Van Thieu be willing to resign for the sake of a settlement, betting that he will come back to power in the political process started by the agreement? Thieu's total disinclination to do so has been made plain by his recent speeches extolling the ideas of cease-fire and coalition—speeches that must have been directed largely at the United States.

Even such a sketchy canvas makes plain the delicacy of Henry Kissinger's role. For he must not only convince Le Duc Tho that the chance of winning politically is good enough now to end a generation's military effort, Kissinger also has to persuade his own side to accept real risks: persuade the American military, President Thieu, President Nixon. Success in Paris will depend not on detail but on basic attitudes.

The problems are so hard that even now intentions on both sides, if they exist, may not succeed. If they do, it will be because the North Vietnamese are made to believe at last that the Americans are going to leave and stay away—and because President Nixon comes to that determination himself in his view of Saigon.

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Insurance Stocks

Date	High	Low	Close	Volume
Oct. 5	4.53	4.29	4.36	
Oct. 12	4.65	4.21	4.36	
Oct. 19	4.63	4.23	4.21	
Oct. 26	4.63	4.23	4.21	
Nov. 2	4.63	4.18	4.22	
Nov. 9	4.34	4.34	4.42	
Nov. 16	4.34	4.23	4.42	
Nov. 23	4.34	4.38	4.46	
Nov. 30	4.32	4.43	4.52	
Dec. 7	4.32	4.43	4.52	
Dec. 14	4.32	4.43	4.52	
Dec. 21	4.32	4.43	4.52	
Dec. 28	4.32	4.43	4.52	
Jan. 4	4.32	4.43	4.52	
Jan. 11	4.32	4.43	4.52	
Jan. 18	4.32	4.43	4.52	
Jan. 25	4.32	4.43	4.52	
Feb. 1	4.32	4.43	4.52	
Feb. 8	4.32	4.43	4.52	
Feb. 15	4.32	4.43	4.52	
Feb. 22	4.32	4.43	4.52	
Feb. 29	4.32	4.43	4.52	
Mar. 6	4.32	4.43	4.52	
Mar. 13	4.32	4.43	4.52	
Mar. 20	4.32	4.43	4.52	
Mar. 27	4.32	4.43	4.52	
Apr. 3	4.32	4.43	4.52	
Apr. 10	4.32	4.43	4.52	
Apr. 17	4.32	4.43	4.52	
Apr. 24	4.32	4.43	4.52	
May 1	4.32	4.43	4.52	
May 8	4.32	4.43	4.52	
May 15	4.32	4.43	4.52	
May 22	4.32	4.43	4.52	
May 29	4.32	4.43	4.52	
Jun 5	4.32	4.4		

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

New highs: 24; new lows: 115.					Bid Asked					Bid Asked					Bid Asked																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Market Averages

Week Ended Sept. 30, 1937				
	Dow Jones	High	Low	Last
30 Indus.	963.03	977.15	953.27	+10.88
20 Transp.	220.79	214.25	217.70	-1.53
15 Util.	111.10	108.60	110.58	+1.52
65 Comb.	312.72	302.25	309.11	+1.56
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	111.50	107.35	110.53	+2.05

XEROX

Xerox Corporation

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York,
United States of America)

**78,419,186 shares of Common Stock
of \$1.00 par value each**

Permission to deal in and quotation for the above-mentioned Shares of Common Stock has been granted by the Council of The Stock Exchange, London. Particulars relating to the Corporation are available in the statistical services of the Exchange Telegraph Company Limited and Moodies Services Limited and copies of the statistical cards may be obtained during normal business hours (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 16th October, 1972, from:—

**The Brokers to the Introduction
de Zoete & Bevan,
Finsbury Circus, London, EC2M**

We are pleased to announce that
Mr. Minos A. Zombanakis
has been elected a Director
of The First Boston Corporation

Mr. Zombanakis will be located in London and will be the Senior Officer responsible for underwriting and corporate finance activities in Europe, the Middle East and North Africa.



First Boston
THE FIRST BOSTON COMPANY

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

NEW YORK	BOSTON	CHICAGO	CLEVELAND	LONDON
LOS ANGELES	MELBOURNE	MONTREAL	PHILADELPHIA	
PITTSBURGH	SAN FRANCISCO	TOKYO	ZURICH	

Investment Bankers - Member New York Stock Exchange, Inc.

*First Boston (Canada) Limited

October 2, 1972

